



South Carolina

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

2003 Survey Results

Division of Biostatistics and Health GIS
Public Health Statistics and Information Services



South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control

Supported by a Cooperative Agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was completed by Jennifer Chiprich, PhD, Epidemiologist and Beili Dong, MD, MPH, BRFSS Coordinator. James E. Ferguson, DrPH, Project Director of the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (SC BRFSS) and Deputy Director of Public Health Statistics and Information Services and Guang Zhao, PhD, Director, Division of Biostatistics and HealthGIS kindly reviewed this report and gave valuable input.

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We are also grateful to those South Carolina citizens who took time to participate in the survey. Without them, the SC BRFSS could not succeed.

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INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (SC BRFSS) is administered by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) with funding and guidance provided by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) since 1984. The BRFSS questionnaire is modified each year by the CDC with collaboration of the states. The survey asks a variety of behavior-related questions including tobacco and alcohol consumption, exercise, as well as demographic information, access to health care, health awareness, use of preventive services, and other topics. South Carolina also develops specific “State-added questions” to be included in the survey to meet the needs of the state.

The 2003 SC BRFSS consists of 5,926 complete telephone interviews conducted with a randomly selected adult aged 18 years or older from sampled households using a disproportionate stratified sample from all telephone-equipped dwelling units in South Carolina. This report highlights some findings in this survey.

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http://www.scdhec.gov/hs/epidata/brfss_index.htm

NOTES ABOUT THE TABLES IN THIS REPORT

- ❑ Use caution in interpreting if number of respondents is less than 50.
- ❑ N = Number of Respondents, % = Percentage, C.I. (95%) = Confidence Interval (at 95 percent probability level).
- ❑ Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
- ❑ Missing values for demographic variables:

Of 5926 survey participants, 682 did not provide income information; 77 did not provide their age; 40 did not provide their race; and 11 did not provide their education level.

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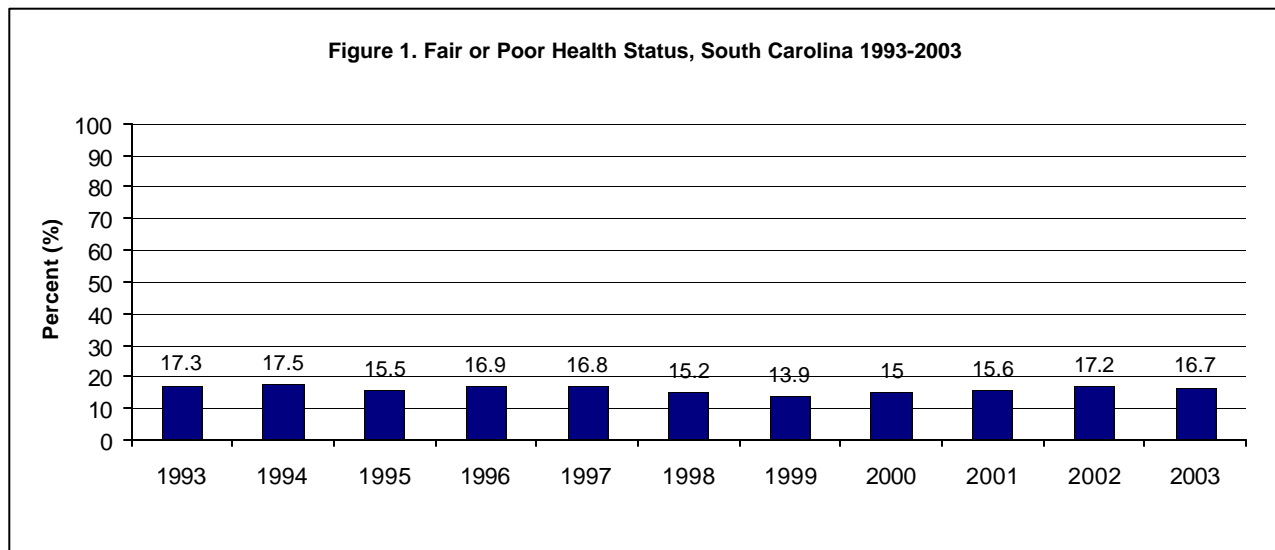
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Health Status/Healthy Days

Would you say that in general your health is?¹

(1) Excellent (2) Very good (3) Good (4) Fair (5) Poor

In 2003 16.7% of South Carolina adults reported that their health was fair or poor. More female residents (18.8%) reported fair or poor than males (14.3%). More African Americans reported that their health was fair or poor (24.2%) than Caucasians (14.0%). There was a decreasing prevalence of self-reported poor health with both increasing household income and increasing level of educational attainment.



Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days, was your physical health not good?

In total, there were 36.4% of adults in South Carolina who reported that they had at least one day during the past month when their physical health was not good. About six percent (6.0%) of adults indicated that they were not in good physical health everyday during the past month.

¹ The fair or poor health measure for this section refers to people who responded that their current health was fair or poor to the question: "Would you say in general that your health is...?"

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

- 4.8% of the adults said they were not in good mental health for all 30 days during the past month. More females (6.1%) than males (3.3%) reported not having good mental health for all 30 days of the past month.
- 32.8% of South Carolina adults reported having at least one day that their mental health was not good. Less females (62.2%) than males (72.6%) reported no days when their mental health was not good.

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

- 3.8% of South Carolina adults reported that during every day of the past 30 days, poor physical or mental health kept them from doing their usual activities;
- People with less than high school education (8.8%) were more likely than people with some post high school (3.3%) to have been kept from doing their usual activities for all of the past 30 days due to poor mental or physical health.

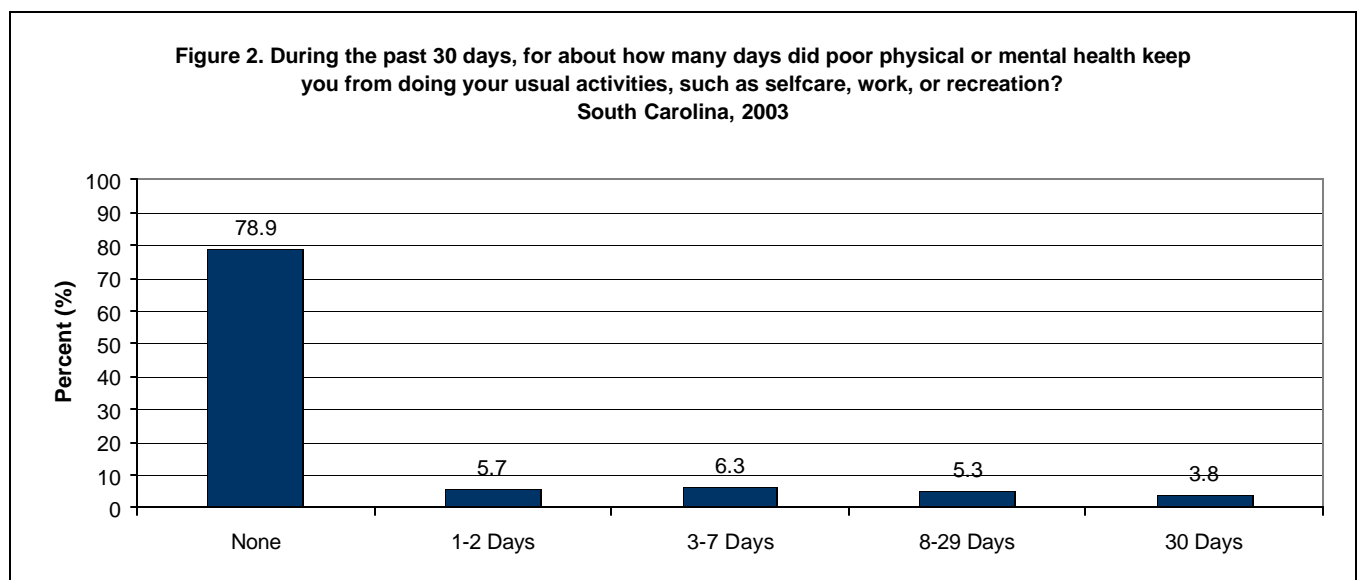


Table 1: Average number of bad days of physical and mental health and average number of days mental and physical health kept respondents from usual activities, by selected demographics, South Carolina, 2003.

	Average Number of Days Physical Health not Good			Average Number of Days Mental Health not Good			Average Number of Days Mental or Physical Health Problems Kept from Usual Activities		
	Respondents	Mean	CI	Respondents	Mean	CI	Respondents	Mean	CI
TOTAL	5795	3.7	3.4-3.9	5811	3.4	3.2-3.7	3051	4.5	4.2-4.9
GENDER									
Male	2207	3.2	2.9-3.6	2202	2.7	2.4-3.0	978	4.8	4.2-5.5
Female	3588	4.1	3.8-4.4	3609	4.1	3.8-4.4	2073	4.3	3.9-4.8
RACE									
White	4518	3.5	3.3-3.8	4539	3.3	3.1-3.6	2341	4.2	3.8-4.6
African American	1075	4.2	3.5-4.8	1074	3.8	3.2-4.3	608	5.3	4.6-6.2
Other	154	3.1	1.8-4.5	153	3.8	2.3-5.3	75	5.4	2.8-8.0
AGE									
18-24	376	2.1	1.6-2.6	376	4.4	3.6-5.3	254	2.3	1.6-3.0
25-34	939	1.9	1.5-2.3	938	3.7	3.1-4.2	517	2.5	1.8-3.2
35-44	1121	2.7	2.2-3.2	1119	3.5	3.0-4.0	597	3.9	3.1-4.7
45-54	1186	4.8	4.2-5.4	1179	3.7	3.2-4.2	635	6.5	5.6-7.5
55-64	969	5.1	4.3-5.8	979	3.2	2.7-3.7	466	6.9	5.7-8.0
65+	1150	5.6	4.9-6.3	1164	2.2	1.7-2.7	555	6.0	4.9-7.0
EDUCATION									
Less Than H.S.	683	6.9	6.0-7.9	685	5.7	4.8-6.6	456	7.3	6.1-8.5
Graduate H.S. or G.E.D	1769	4.1	3.6-4.5	1779	3.6	3.2-4.0	970	4.9	4.2-5.5
Some Post – H.S.	1511	3.2	2.8-3.6	1517	3.4	3.0-3.9	797	3.9	3.2-4.6
College Graduate	1822	2.0	1.8-2.3	1820	2.2	1.9-2.5	826	2.9	2.3-3.4
INCOME									
< \$15,000	1374	5.7	5.1-6.4	1390	4.7	4.1-5.3	815	7.0	6.0-7.9
\$15-\$24,999	974	4.9	4.2-5.5	981	4.5	3.8-5.1	612	5.1	4.2-5.9
\$25-\$34,999	729	3.5	2.9-4.0	729	3.5	2.9-4.1	413	3.8	3.0-4.5
\$35-\$49,999	869	2.5	2.0-2.9	870	2.8	2.3-3.3	418	3.6	2.7-4.4
>\$50,000	1849	2.0	1.7-2.3	1841	2.2	1.9-2.5	793	2.3	1.8-2.8

Table 2: Health Status: Would you say that in general your health is...? * South Carolina, 2003.

	Total Respondents	Not at Risk									At Risk					
		Excellent			Very good			Good			Fair			Poor		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	5,908	1,326	22.5	21.2-23.8	1,821	31.3	29.9-32.8	1,739	29.5	28.2-31.0	659	10.9	10.0-11.9	363	5.8	5.1- 6.5
GENDER																
Male	2,236	518	24.1	22.1-26.3	707	32.5	30.2-34.9	668	29.0	26.8-31.3	215	9.2	7.9-10.7	128	5.2	4.2- 6.4
Female	3,672	808	21.0	19.5-22.5	1,114	30.2	28.5-31.9	1,071	30.0	28.3-31.8	444	12.5	11.3-13.8	235	6.3	5.4- 7.3
RACE																
White	4,596	1,078	23.6	22.2-25.0	1,503	34.0	32.4-35.6	1,297	28.4	26.9-29.9	456	9.3	8.4-10.2	262	4.7	4.1- 5.4
African American	1,107	184	16.8	14.3-19.6	273	25.5	22.4-28.7	386	33.5	30.3-36.9	176	15.8	13.4-18.5	88	8.4	6.6-10.7
Other	157	54	35.6	27.0-45.2	34	22.3	15.1-31.6	40	25.9	18.1-35.6	18	8.8	5.3-14.2	11	7.5	3.6-14.9
AGE																
18-24	384	108	27.2	22.5-32.5	142	37.6	32.2-43.3	104	26.7	21.9-32.1	26	7.2	4.7-10.9	4	1.3	0.4- 3.9
25-34	948	301	30.2	27.0-33.6	338	35.8	32.3-39.4	253	27.8	24.5-31.4	46	5.0	3.6- 6.8	10	1.2	0.6- 2.5
35-44	1,127	288	25.7	22.8-28.8	393	34.3	31.2-37.5	331	29.6	26.7-32.7	81	7.4	5.9- 9.4	34	3.0	1.9- 4.7
45-54	1,191	247	19.7	17.3-22.3	380	30.8	27.9-33.8	330	28.7	25.9-31.8	154	13.8	11.7-16.2	80	7.0	5.4- 9.0
55-64	996	208	19.8	17.2-22.6	260	26.4	23.4-29.5	285	27.1	24.2-30.2	152	16.9	14.2-19.9	91	9.9	7.9-12.3
65+	1,206	160	12.1	10.2-14.2	297	22.9	20.4-25.6	417	36.2	33.1-39.4	191	16.1	13.9-18.6	141	12.8	10.6-15.3
EDUCATION																
Less Than H.S.	720	52	9.8	7.2-13.1	127	20.1	16.6-24.0	226	31.0	27.1-35.3	165	21.7	18.4-25.4	150	17.4	14.5-20.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,814	307	17.1	15.1-19.4	533	30.3	27.7-33.0	611	33.6	31.0-36.3	237	12.8	11.0-14.7	126	6.2	5.0- 7.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,530	334	23.2	20.8-25.9	507	34.5	31.7-37.5	483	29.9	27.2-32.7	149	8.6	7.1-10.3	57	3.8	2.8- 5.1
College Graduate	1,833	630	34.4	32.0-37.0	649	35.0	32.5-37.5	417	23.7	21.5-26.1	107	5.6	4.5- 6.9	30	1.3	0.9- 1.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME																
Less than \$15,000	708	67	10.0	7.5-13.2	138	21.9	18.1-26.4	215	32.2	27.9-36.8	153	20.5	17.1-24.5	135	15.4	12.4-18.9
\$15,000- \$24,999	999	164	17.4	14.5-20.6	237	24.3	21.2-27.7	343	33.2	29.8-36.8	173	17.4	14.7-20.3	82	7.8	6.1- 9.8
\$25,000- \$34,999	740	150	21.9	18.4-25.9	224	30.0	26.2-34.2	240	32.0	28.1-36.3	86	11.4	8.9-14.6	40	4.5	3.2- 6.3
\$35,000- \$49,999	874	200	21.6	18.5-24.9	313	38.4	34.6-42.4	267	30.1	26.6-33.8	70	7.7	5.9- 9.9	24	2.2	1.5- 3.4
\$50,000+	1,853	606	32.7	30.4-35.2	717	37.9	35.4-40.4	430	24.4	22.2-26.7	83	4.0	3.2- 5.1	17	1.0	0.6- 1.6

* Those with self-report of fair and poor health are considered at risk for the health indicator of "fair or poor general health". Those with a self-report of excellent, very good or good general health are considered not at risk for the health indicator of "fair or poor general health".

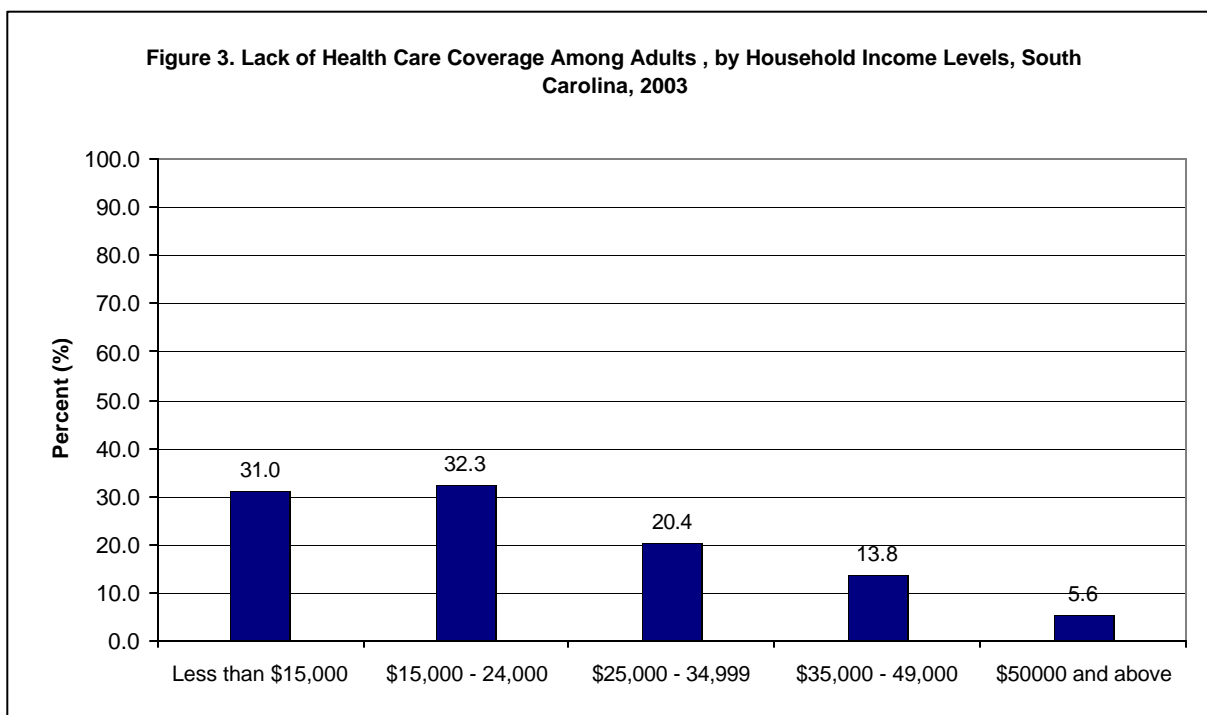
Health Care Access/Doctor Cost

Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

Healthy People 2010:

Objective #1.1: Health Insurance Ages >18. Goal: 100%

- In 2003, 18.3% of South Carolina adults reported that they had no health insurance (a 2.6% increase from 2002);
- Approximately one-quarter of African-Americans (25.3%) had no health plan coverage compared to 14.8% of Caucasians.
- Those respondents with a college degree and those with a household income of \$50,000 or more reported a higher prevalence of health insurance coverage (93.8% and 94.4% respectively) than those who had not finished high school education (67.1%) and those with an income less than \$15,000 per year (69.0%).
- Those aged over 65 had a higher prevalence of having a medical plan than any other age group.



Healthy People 2010:

Objective #1.4c: Specific Source of Ongoing Primary Care Ages>18, Goal: 96%

Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

- 18.5 percent of South Carolina adults responded that they did not have a personal doctor;
- More males (23.9%) than females (13.5%) said that they did not have personal doctors.
- Those under the age of 25 in South Carolina had a higher prevalence of not having one person as a primary health care giver than any other age group (39.0%).
- African-Americans had a higher prevalence of not having a primary health care giver (22.7%) than Caucasians (16.0%).

Table 3: Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare? South Carolina, 2003.

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	5,909	5,041	81.7	80.3-83.0	868	18.3	17.0-19.7
GENDER							
Male	2,236	1,898	80.2	77.9-82.3	338	19.8	17.7-22.1
Female	3,673	3,143	83.1	81.5-84.6	530	16.9	15.4-18.5
RACE							
White	4,600	4,038	85.2	83.8-86.5	562	14.8	13.5-16.2
African American	1,104	849	74.7	71.3-77.8	255	25.3	22.2-28.7
Other	157	111	66.2	56.0-75.1	46	33.8	24.9-44.0
AGE							
18-24	379	276	66.2	60.3-71.7	103	33.8	28.3-39.7
25-34	947	746	76.8	73.4-79.9	201	23.2	20.1-26.6
35-44	1,129	922	79.0	76.0-81.8	207	21.0	18.2-24.0
45-54	1,194	990	81.9	79.2-84.4	204	18.1	15.6-20.8
55-64	997	878	87.4	84.8-89.5	119	12.6	10.5-15.2
65+	1,208	1,181	97.4	96.0-98.3	27	2.6	1.7- 4.0
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	724	519	67.1	62.6-71.2	205	32.9	28.8-37.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,812	1,445	74.1	71.3-76.8	367	25.9	23.2-28.7
Some Post-H.S.	1,532	1,345	86.2	83.7-88.3	187	13.8	11.7-16.3
College Graduate	1,831	1,723	93.8	92.3-95.0	108	6.2	5.0- 7.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	711	510	69.0	64.3-73.4	201	31.0	26.6-35.7
\$15,000- \$24,999	1,000	739	67.7	64.0-71.3	261	32.3	28.7-36.0
\$25,000- \$34,999	740	617	79.6	75.4-83.2	123	20.4	16.8-24.6
\$35,000- \$49,999	875	783	86.2	82.7-89.0	92	13.8	11.0-17.3
\$50,000+	1,854	1,768	94.4	92.9-95.6	86	5.6	4.4- 7.1

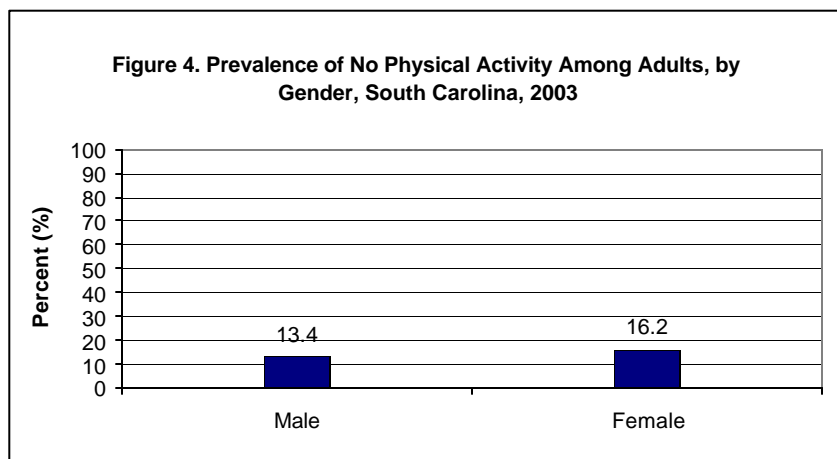
Exercise/Physical Activity

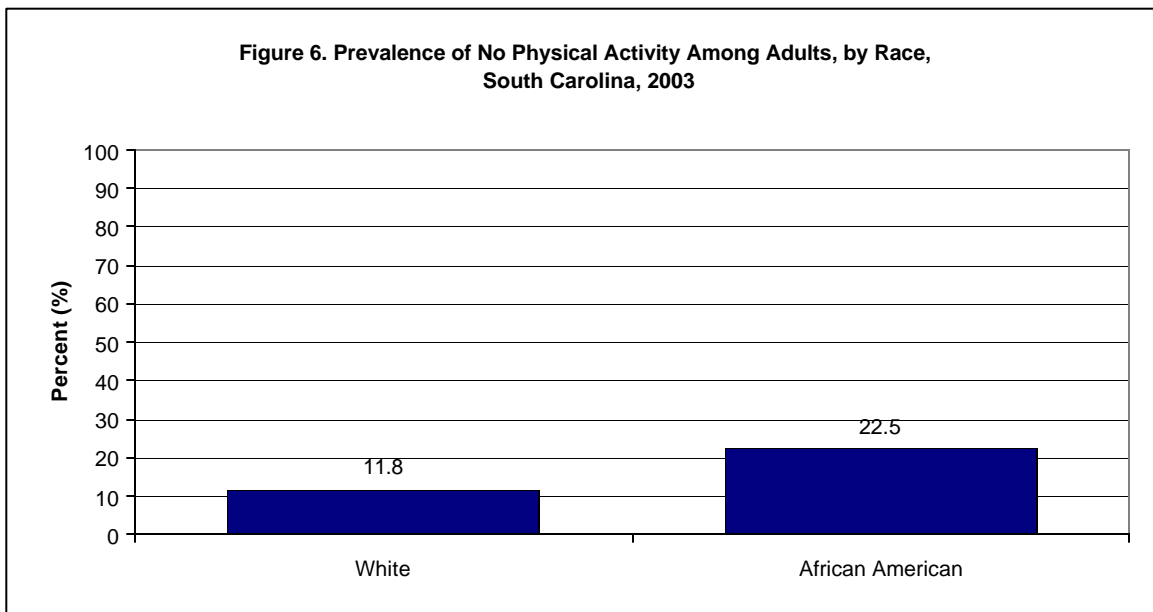
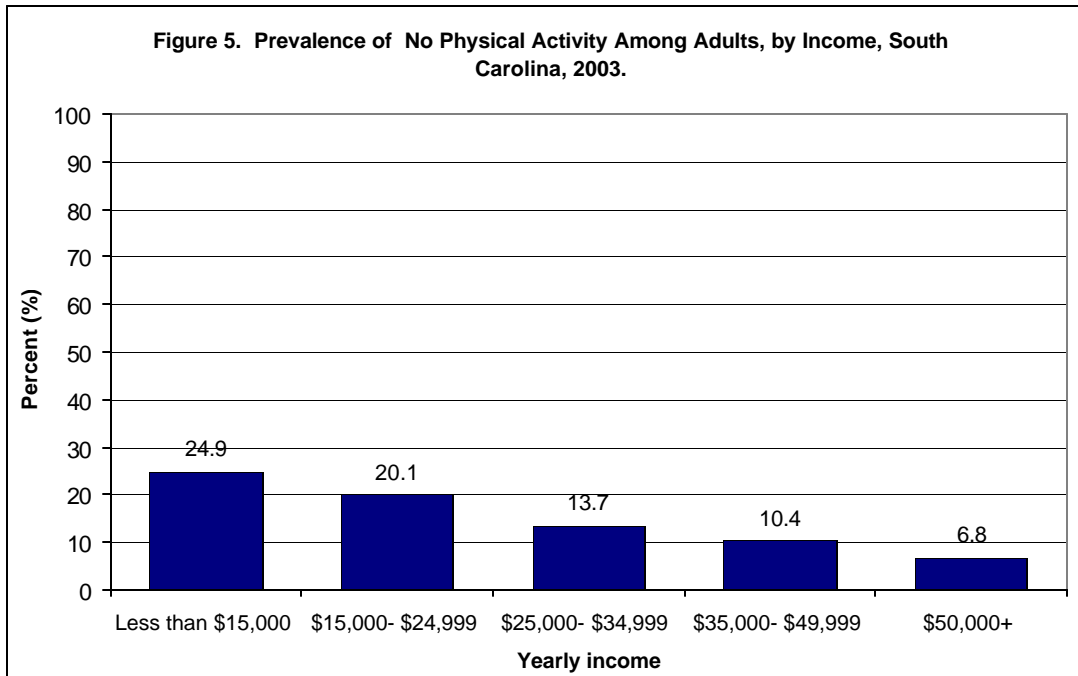
Physical Activity Recommendation

Definition

- ❖ Meets recommendation: Moderate physical activity for 30 or more minutes per day, five or more days per week or vigorous physical activity for 20 or more minutes per day, three or more days per week.
 - ❖ Some physical activity: Does some physical activity, but does not meet recommendations above.
 - ❖ Physically inactive: Respondents report no physical activity.
-

- 46.2% of South Carolina adults reported their physical activity met the recommendation.
- There were differences in the percentage of physical inactivity by gender and race. 16.2 percent of female respondents were physically inactive compared to 13.4% of males. Caucasian adults are more likely (88.2%) to be physically active (to have met some or all of the recommendations) compared to African Americans (77.5%). Adults with less than a high school degree (34.7%) were more likely to have no physical activity than those with some post high school or college education (9.3% and 7.1% respectively).
- Those with a household income greater than \$50,000 were 3 times more likely to be physically active (meets and meets some of the recommendations) than those earning less than \$15,000 per year.





Healthy People 2010:**Objective #22.1: No Leisure Time Physical Activity, Ages >18, Goal: 20%****Any level of leisure time exercise or physical activity in last 30 days (other than as part of a regular job)**

- 23.3% of South Carolina adults reported not having any leisure time exercise or physical activity in the last 30 days.
- Women had a higher prevalence of no leisure time exercise (26.9%) than men (19.3%).
- Those with less than a high school education and those with an annual household income less than \$15,000 had a higher prevalence than any other education or household income group of not having any leisure time exercise, 42.6% and 37.0% respectively.
- Caucasians reported a higher prevalence of having had leisure time exercise or physical activity than African Americans, 79.4% compared to 69.4%.

Healthy People 2010**Objective # 22.2: Regular, moderate physical activity, 5 or more days per week for 30 or more minutes, Ages > 18 Goal: 30%.****Moderate physical activity (30 or more minutes per day at least 5 or more times per week)**

- 46.2% of South Carolina adults met this recommendation.
- More males (50.1%) than females (42.6%) met the recommendation.
- Less African-Americans (37.1%) than Caucasians (48.9%) met the recommendation.
- With each increasing education level up to and including those respondents with some post high school education, the prevalence of meeting the moderate physical recommendation increased. The results were: for less than high school education (31.1%), high school graduate (41.9%), some post high school (50.6%) and college graduate (54.1%).
- More respondents with a yearly household income greater than \$50,000 met the moderate physical activity requirement (52.8%) than those earning a yearly household income less than \$15,000 (39.5%).

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 22.3: Regular, Vigorous Physical Activity, 3 or more days per week for 20 or more minutes, Ages > 18. Goal: 30%

Vigorous physical activity (20 or more minutes per day at least 3 or more times per week)

- 25.9% of South Carolina adults met this particular physical activity recommendation.
- More males (32.3%) than females (20.0%) met the recommendation for vigorous physical activity.
- Those earning a yearly household income of \$15,000 - \$24,999 (19.7%) were less likely to report meeting the vigorous physical activity recommendation than those with a household income level of \$25,000- \$34,999 (28.6%).

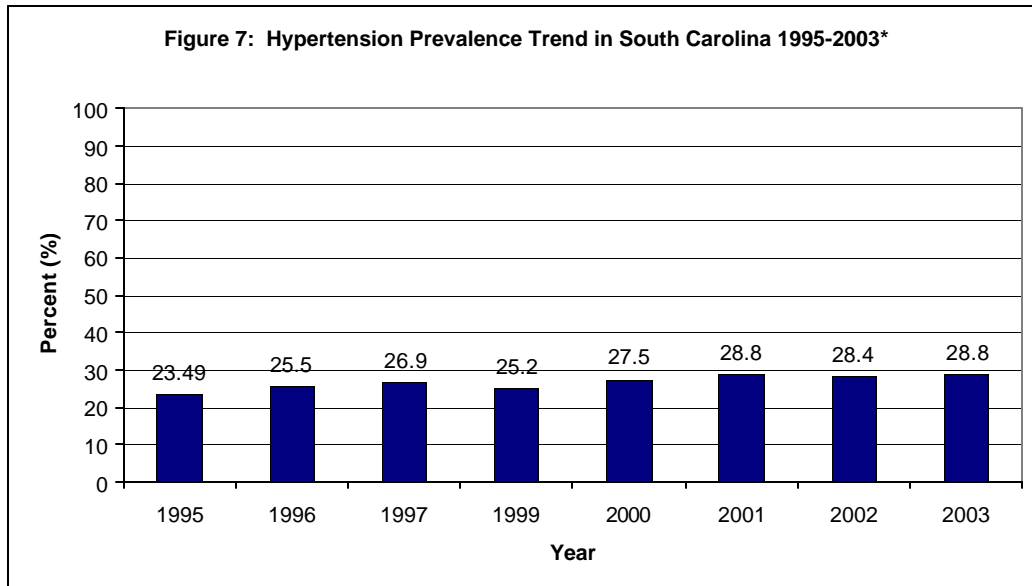
Table 4: Physical Activity Recommendation Status, South Carolina, 2003.

	Total	Meets Recommendation			Some Physical Activity			Physically Inactive		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I. (95%)	N	%	C.I. (95%)	N	%	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	5,485	2,481	46.2	44.6-47.8	2,187	39	37.4-40.5	817	14.8	13.7-16.0
GENDER										
Male	2,094	1,031	50.1	47.5-52.7	783	36.5	34.2-39.0	280	13.4	11.7-15.2
Female	3,391	1,450	42.6	40.7-44.5	1,404	41.2	39.3-43.2	537	16.2	14.8-17.7
RACE										
White	4,292	2,047	48.9	47.2-50.7	1,703	39.2	37.6-40.9	542	11.8	10.8-13.0
African American	1,010	349	37.1	33.6-40.9	427	40.3	36.8-44.0	234	22.5	19.6-25.7
Other	142	71	53.1	43.0-63.0	41	27.4	19.5-36.9	30	19.5	12.7-28.7
AGE										
18-24	358	200	58.5	52.6-64.2	129	32.2	27.0-37.8	29	9.3	6.3-13.6
25-34	895	462	52.5	48.7-56.3	364	39.3	35.7-43.1	69	8.1	6.2-10.6
35-44	1,070	520	47.8	44.3-51.2	426	39.3	36.0-42.7	124	13.0	10.8-15.6
45-54	1,120	461	40.0	36.8-43.2	506	45.3	42.0-48.7	153	14.7	12.3-17.4
55-64	927	410	43.9	40.3-47.5	369	40.1	36.6-43.7	148	16.1	13.6-18.9
65+	1,073	412	35.8	32.6-39.0	375	35.7	32.4-39.1	286	28.5	25.4-31.9
EDUCATION										
Less Than H.S.	646	188	31.1	26.8-35.8	230	34.2	30.0-38.6	228	34.7	30.4-39.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,657	662	41.9	39.0-44.9	685	40.3	37.4-43.2	310	17.8	15.7-20.1
Some Post-H.S.	1,421	684	50.6	47.4-53.7	589	40.1	37.1-43.2	148	9.3	7.8-11.1
College Graduate	1,755	946	54.1	51.4-56.8	682	38.8	36.2-41.4	127	7.1	5.7- 8.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME										
Less than \$15,000	628	223	39.5	34.6-44.7	227	35.6	30.9-40.6	178	24.9	21.1-29.1
\$15,000- \$24,999	931	369	39.7	35.9-43.6	377	40.3	36.6-44.1	185	20.1	17.1-23.4
\$25,000- \$34,999	691	306	46.7	42.2-51.3	291	39.6	35.2-44.1	94	13.7	10.8-17.2
\$35,000- \$49,999	833	401	49.4	45.3-53.4	346	40.3	36.4-44.2	86	10.4	8.1-13.3
\$50,000+	1,791	945	52.8	50.2-55.4	727	40.4	37.9-43.0	119	6.8	5.6- 8.2

Hypertension Awareness/Cholesterol Awareness

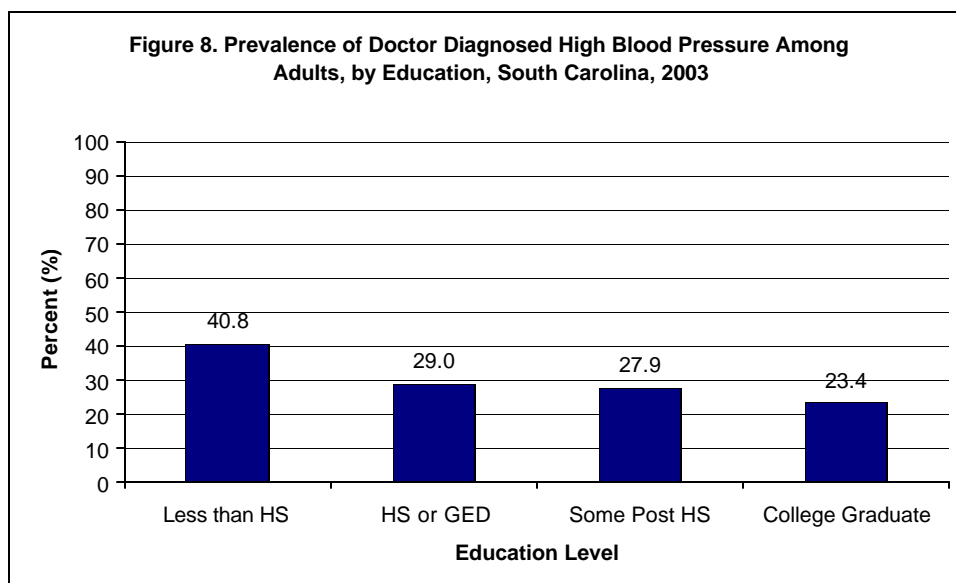
Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

- 28.8% of South Carolina adults reported that they had been told they were hypertensive. 1.0% of women reported being hypertensive during pregnancy.



*data for 1998 unavailable

- African Americans were more likely (35.8%) to report a diagnosis of high blood pressure than Caucasians (27.0%) and those South Carolina residents aged 65 years and older had a higher prevalence of hypertension (57.7%) than those respondents aged 55-64 (46.9%).
- Those respondents with less than a high school degree was more likely to report a diagnosis of hypertension (40.8%) than those with a high school degree or more (29.0%).
- Those respondents with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (38.0%) were more likely to be hypertensive than those earning more than \$50,000 (23.3%)



Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?²

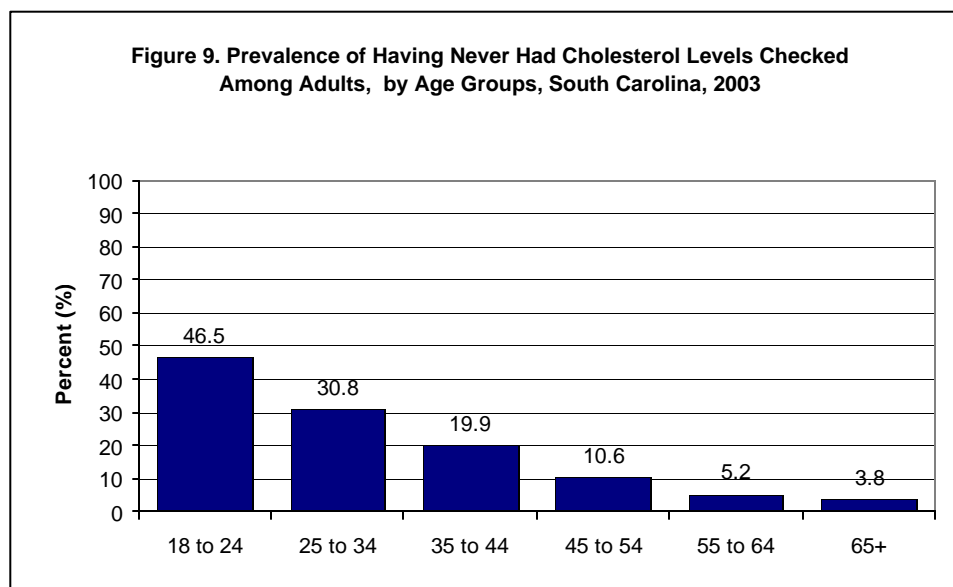
- 81.9% of hypertension patients reported taking medicine for high blood pressure in 2003.
- More females (85.7%) reported having taken medication for their high blood pressure than men (77.4%).
- There were no differences between races, household income and educational attainment.
- Those respondents aged 35- 44 years (59.5%) were less likely to be currently taking medicine for their high blood pressure than those aged 45-54 years (83.2%).

Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

- 81.1% of South Carolina adults have had their blood cholesterol checked.
- A higher percentage of Caucasians (83.2%) than African Americans (76.6%) and those with a household income of greater than \$50,000 (88.4%) than those earning less than \$15,000 (72.9%) said that they had had their blood cholesterol level checked.

² This question was asked only of respondents who reported having had high blood pressure

- The young adults group aged “18-24” (53.5%) and “25-34” (69.2%) were less likely to have had their blood cholesterol checked than those aged 35 – 44 (80.1%).

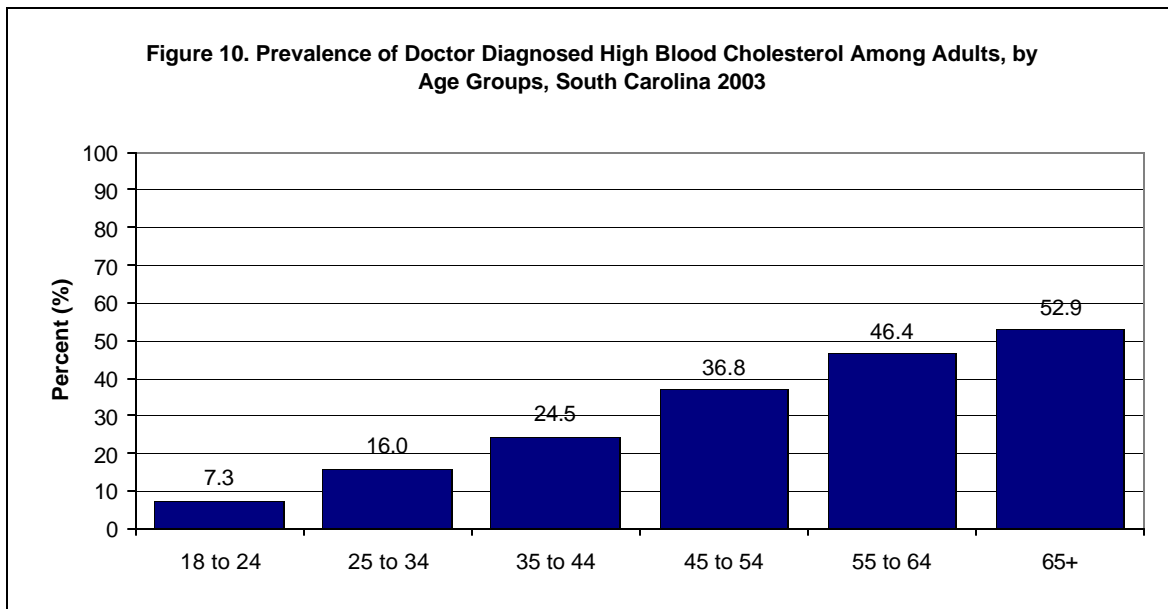


Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high? ³

Among those who had blood cholesterol checked, 33.4% were told their blood cholesterol was high. Among those diagnosed with high blood cholesterol:

- The prevalence of high cholesterol increased with age. The prevalence of high cholesterol increased in the age groups “25-34” to those “55-64”. The results were: “25-34” (16.0%), “35-44” (24.5%), “45-54” (36.8%) and for those “55-64” (46.4%). Income was also associated with rates of high cholesterol. People with “less than \$15,000” household income (43.2%) had a higher risk of high blood cholesterol.

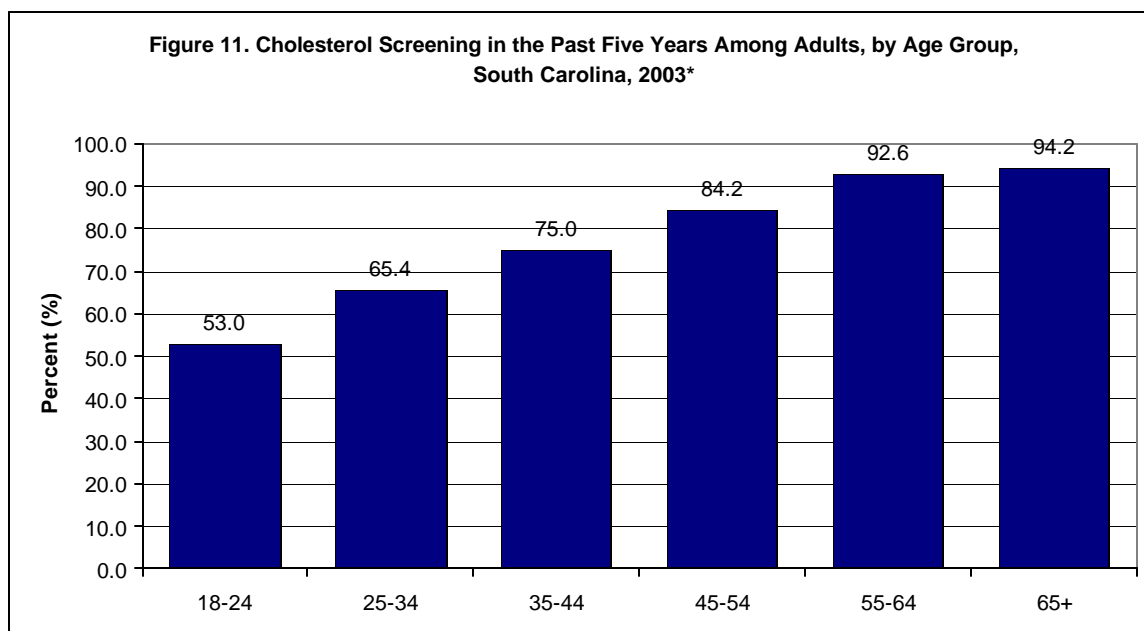
³ This question was asked only of respondents who reported having had their cholesterol checked.



Healthy People 2010:

Objective 12.5: Cholesterol Screening Within the Past Five Years: Goal: 80%

- 77.8% of South Carolina adults had had their cholesterol levels checked in the last five years.
- More Caucasians had had their cholesterol checked in the last five years (79.4%) than African Americans respectively (74.5%). Prevalence of cholesterol checks in the last five years increased with increasing age. More respondents aged 18-24 (53.0%) had not checked their cholesterol in the last five years than any other age group.
- Those with a college degree were more likely to have had their cholesterol checked in the last five years than any other educational attainment level (85.5%). And those earning \$25,000- \$34,999 per year were less likely to have had their cholesterol level checked in the last five years than those earning \$35,000- \$49,999 per year (73.2% and 82.6% respectively).



* Those who have never had their cholesterol checked are included in the denominator.

Table 5: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high? South Carolina, 2003.*

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4,916	1,775	33.4	31.9-35.0	3,141	66.6	65.0-68.1
GENDER							
Male	1,841	703	34.2	31.8-36.7	1,138	65.8	63.3-68.2
Female	3,075	1,072	32.7	30.9-34.6	2,003	67.3	65.4-69.1
RACE							
White	3,903	1,462	35.1	33.5-36.8	2,441	64.9	63.2-66.5
African American	853	272	31.1	27.5-35.0	581	68.9	65.0-72.5
Other	119	30	19.0	12.5-27.7	89	81.0	72.3-87.5
AGE							
18-24	196	12	7.3	3.8-13.7	184	92.7	86.3-96.2
25-34	646	101	16.0	13.0-19.5	545	84.0	80.5-87.0
35-44	901	225	24.5	21.4-27.8	676	75.5	72.2-78.6
45-54	1,059	381	36.8	33.5-40.1	678	63.2	59.9-66.5
55-64	934	430	46.4	42.8-50.0	504	53.6	50.0-57.2
65+	1,132	606	52.9	49.5-56.2	526	47.1	43.8-50.5
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	560	261	40.8	36.1-45.7	299	59.2	54.3-63.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,447	542	33.8	31.1-36.8	905	66.2	63.2-68.9
Some Post-H.S.	1,274	442	31.9	29.1-34.9	832	68.1	65.1-70.9
College Graduate	1,627	527	31.2	28.8-33.8	1,100	68.8	66.2-71.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	538	254	43.2	37.9-48.6	284	56.8	51.4-62.1
\$15,000- \$24,999	761	277	30.5	26.9-34.4	484	69.5	65.6-73.1
\$25,000- \$34,999	591	188	30.0	25.9-34.5	403	70.0	65.5-74.1
\$35,000- \$49,999	752	247	29.5	26.0-33.3	505	70.5	66.7-74.0
\$50,000+	1,657	548	32.2	29.8-34.8	1,109	67.8	65.2-70.2

* This question was asked only if respondents reported having had cholesterol checked

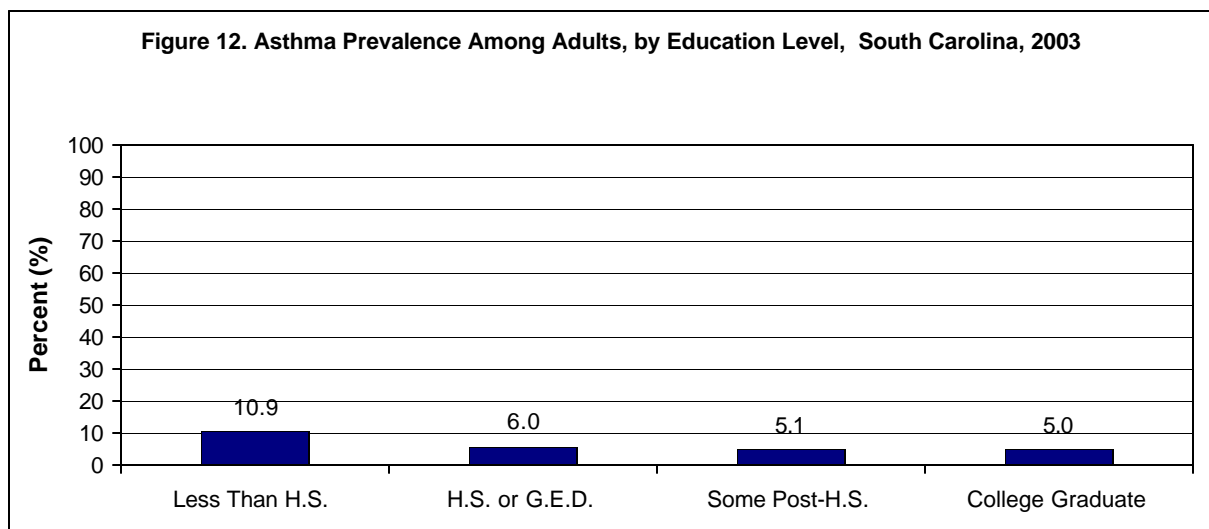
Asthma /Childhood Asthma

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?

- 10.1% of South Carolina adults reported that they had been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional they had asthma.
- More females (11.9%) than males (8.3%) reported that they had been told they were asthmatic.

Do you still have asthma?

- The reported prevalence of current asthma for adults in the State of South Carolina was 6.1%.
- Females reported a higher percentage of current asthma (8.2%) than males (3.9%).
- The prevalence of asthma decreased nominally with increasing education level. Those with less than a high school education had a higher prevalence (10.9%) than those who had completed high school (6.0%).



Earlier you said there were children age 17 or younger living in your household. How many of these children have ever been diagnosed with asthma?

In households with children under 18 years, 15.2% of households reported that they had one child ever diagnosed with asthma and 3.0% reported they had two or more children ever diagnosed with asthma.

How many of these children still have asthma now?

Overall, 11.2% of households reported that one child within their household had been diagnosed with asthma and still had asthma at the time of the interview; 1.1% of households reported that two or more children within the household had been diagnosed with asthma and still had asthma at the time of the interview.

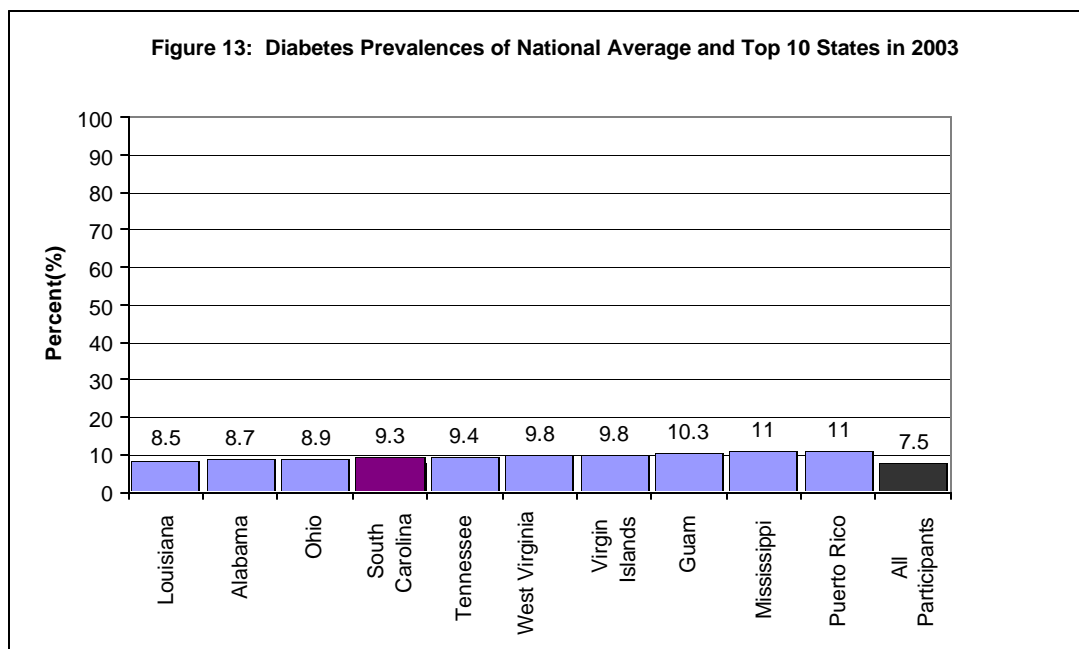
Diabetes

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

Healthy People 2010:

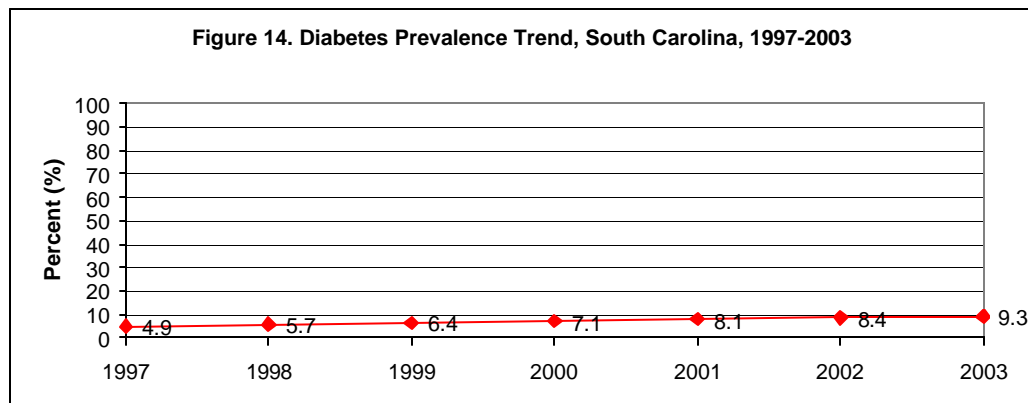
Objective 5.3: Diabetes, Clinically Diagnosed, Ages > 18 : Goal: 2.5%

- 9.3% of South Carolina adults reported being told by a doctor that they had diabetes. South Carolina's prevalence ranked 7th among all states in 2003 (Figure 13) and South Carolina's rate was higher than the national average prevalence.



- African Americans were more likely to report being diabetic than Caucasians (15.5% to 7.3%) and respondents with a “less than High School” education reported a higher prevalence (17.8%) than those with a high school diploma (9.9%)
- The prevalence increased two fold after age 45;
- Lower household income was related to higher prevalence. Those earning an annual household income less than \$15,000 (16.8%) were more likely to be diabetic than those earning more an annual income of \$50,000 or greater (5.2%).

- The prevalence in South Carolina has been increasing since 1997 (4.9%) to 2003 (9.3%). (Figure 14)



Those who reported being diagnosed with diabetes (N=584) answered the following questions.

How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?

- Less Caucasians were diagnosed with diabetes before age 50 (40.8%) than African Americans (61.4%). There was no difference by gender.

Are you now taking insulin?

- 31.6% of South Carolina adult diabetics reported that they were taking insulin for their diabetes.
- A larger proportion of African Americans were taking insulin for their diabetes (45.1%) than Caucasians (21.3%).

Are you now taking diabetes pills?

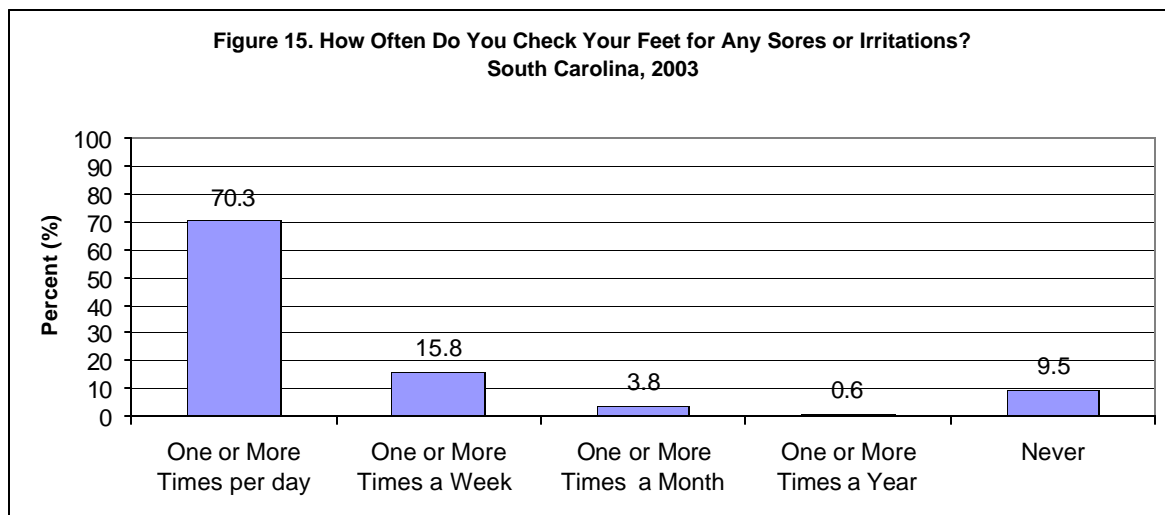
- 70.8% of South Carolina adult diabetics were taking diabetes pills to control their diabetes.

A test for hemoglobin “A1C” measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for hemoglobin “A1C”?

- About 84.4% of people who reported having diabetes in 2003 BRFSS said they had been checked for hemoglobin “A1C” at least once in the past 12 months by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.

- 70.3% of respondents with diabetes reported that they checked their feet one or more times per day. There were no reportable differences by gender or race and there was no trend by education level for checking the respondent’s feet one or more times per day.



Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?

- 26.5% of respondents who reported they had diabetes replied that they had been informed that diabetes had affected their eyes. Caucasians (19.4%) reported less diabetic induced retinopathy than African Americans (34.6%).

Have you ever taken a course or class on how to manage your diabetes yourself?

- 54.4% of South Carolina adult diabetics said they had taken a course or class for self-management of their diabetes. Education appears to be a factor: those with a high school education reported that they took a self-management class (49.2%) less than those who had had some college education (69.3%). There were no other reportable differences by age, race, gender or household income.

Table 6: About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations? South Carolina, 2003

Never	Once	2-3 times	4 or more times
164 (29.7%)	90 (17.2%)	137 (24.1%)	176 (29.0%)

- 11.8% of respondents who reported having diabetes said that they had had sores or irritations on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal.

Table 7: When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? South Carolina, 2003

Time	N	Percent
Within past month	117	19.0%
Within past year	277	47.2%
Within past 2 years	69	12.7%
2 or more years ago	83	14.1%
Never	31	7.0%

Arthritis/ Falls

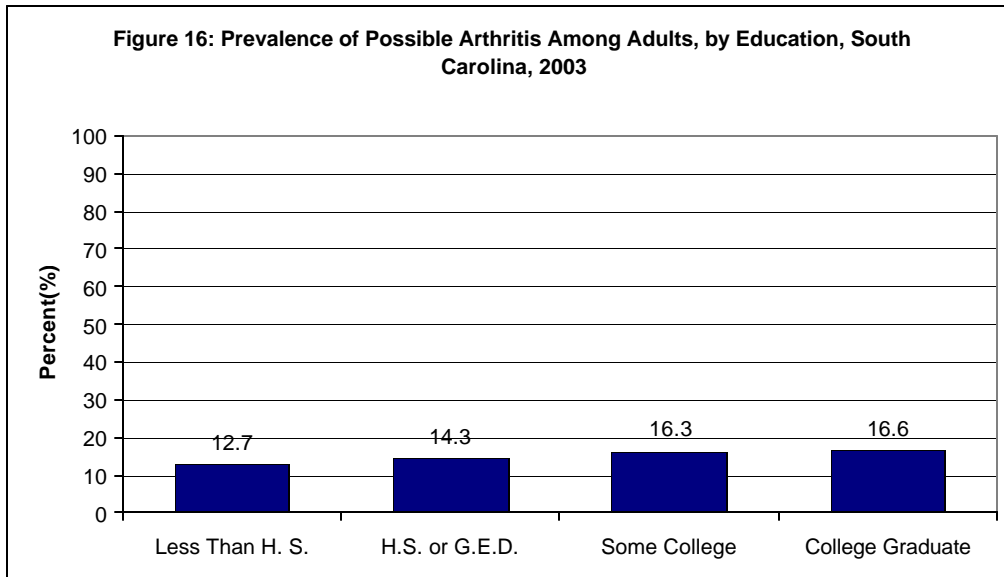
Joint symptoms

- 46.1% of respondents reported having had pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint in the last 30 days. Caucasians reported pain more often than African-Americans.
- Among those reporting pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint, 80.4% of them reported that these symptoms first began more than 3 months ago.
- Among those reporting pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint, 74.9% of them had seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for these symptoms.

Possible Arthritis

Possible arthritis is defined as those who reported having pain, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint in the past 30 days and whose pain began more than 3 months ago and who were not diagnosed as arthritic.

- 15.3% of respondents met the definition of possible arthritis.
- A greater proportion of men (17.3%) reported these symptoms than women (13.4%).
- Caucasians reported a higher prevalence rate of possible arthritis (16.4%) than African-Americans (11.1%)



Arthritis

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia?

- 30.4% of South Carolina adults reported being told by a doctor that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia.
- Female respondents had higher rates of reporting arthritis or similar condition compared to males, 34.1% vs. 26.3% respectively, and there was no reportable difference by race.
- The prevalence of arthritis also relates to income and education levels of respondents. Respondents with household income less than \$15,000 had the highest rate of arthritis (39.7%) among all income groups. Those who had less than a high school degree had a much higher rate of the disease (43.3%), compared to the respondents with a college degree (23.9%).

Figure 17. Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults, by Education Level, South Carolina, 2003

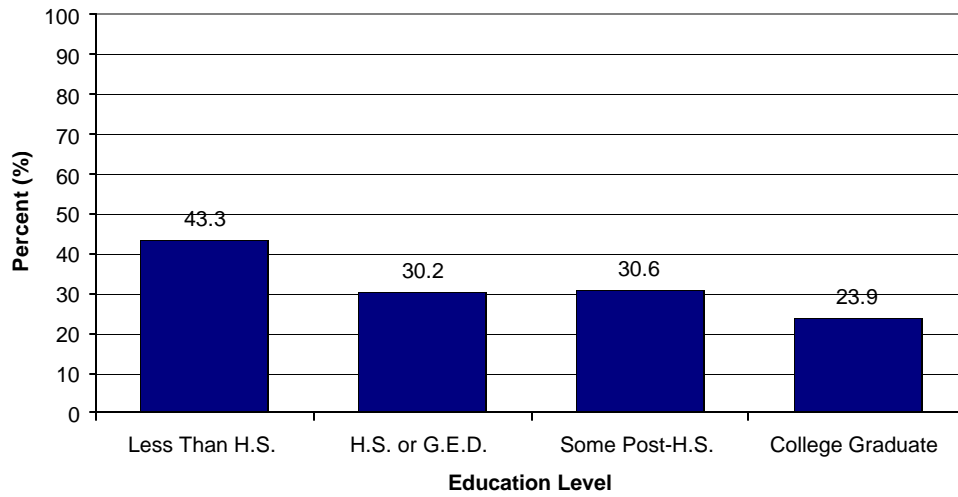


Figure 18. Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults, by Household Income Level, South Carolina, 2003

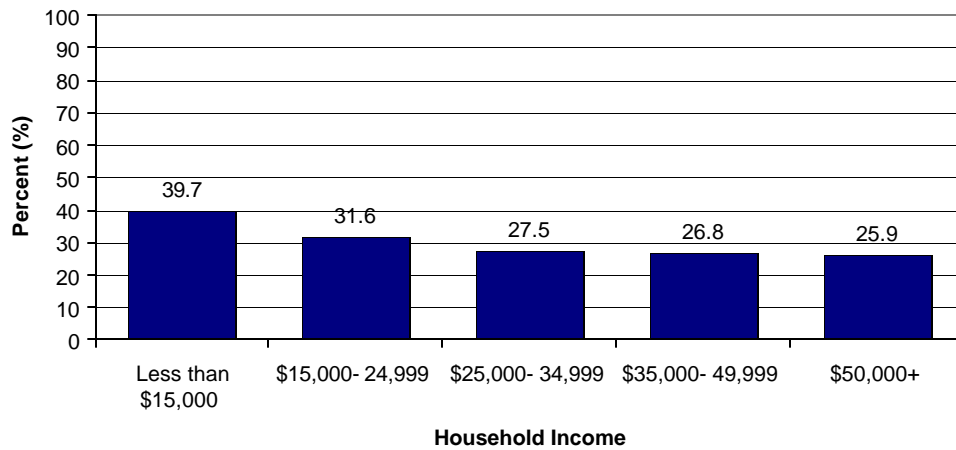


Table 8: Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia? South Carolina, 2003

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	5,852	2,022	30.4	29.0-31.7	3,830	69.6	68.3-71.0
GENDER							
Male	2,210	668	26.3	24.3-28.4	1,542	73.7	71.6-75.7
Female	3,642	1,354	34.1	32.4-35.8	2,288	65.9	64.2-67.6
RACE							
White	4,559	1,621	31.9	30.5-33.4	2,938	68.1	66.6-69.5
African American	1,089	356	29.3	26.3-32.6	733	70.7	67.4-73.7
Other	155	30	14.3	9.4-21.2	125	85.7	78.8-90.6
AGE							
18-24	382	33	8.1	5.6-11.6	349	91.9	88.4-94.4
25-34	936	117	11.7	9.6-14.1	819	88.3	85.9-90.4
35-44	1,122	240	20.8	18.2-23.7	882	79.2	76.3-81.8
45-54	1,182	414	34.7	31.7-37.9	768	65.3	62.1-68.3
55-64	988	503	50.7	47.2-54.2	485	49.3	45.8-52.8
65+	1,190	695	58.2	55.0-61.4	495	41.8	38.6-45.0
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	712	364	43.3	39.0-47.6	348	56.7	52.4-61.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,793	635	30.2	27.8-32.7	1,158	69.8	67.3-72.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,521	542	30.6	28.0-33.2	979	69.4	66.8-72.0
College Graduate	1,816	476	23.9	21.8-26.1	1,340	76.1	73.9-78.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	704	336	39.7	35.3-44.2	368	60.3	55.8-64.7
\$15,000- \$24,999	984	373	31.6	28.4-35.0	611	68.4	65.0-71.6
\$25,000- \$34,999	733	235	27.5	24.0-31.3	498	72.5	68.7-76.0
\$35,000- \$49,999	872	260	26.8	23.7-30.3	612	73.2	69.7-76.3
\$50,000+	1,840	509	25.9	23.7-28.1	1,331	74.1	71.9-76.3

Do arthritis or joint symptoms now affect whether you work, the type of work you do or the amount of work you do?

(This question was only asked of those who responded positively for having joint pain or arthritis and who worked for pay: N= 2083)

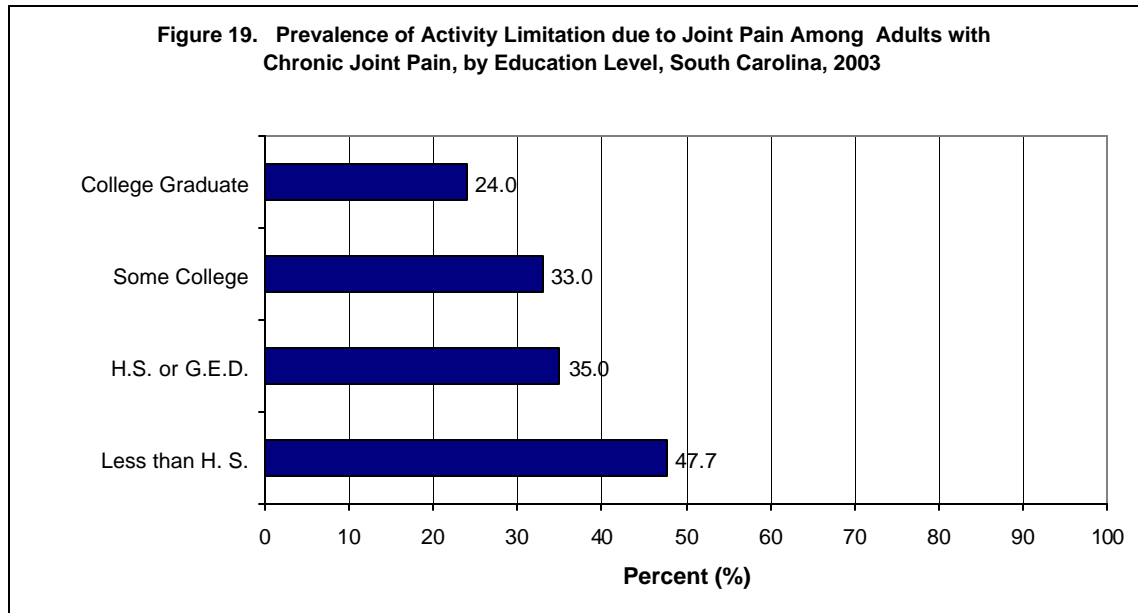
- 29.4% of South Carolina adults reported that arthritis or joint symptoms affected whether they worked or the type of work they did.
- More African Americans reported that joint pain affected their work (41.6%) compared to Caucasians (24.9%).
- Those respondents with less than a high school education reported that joint pain affected their work more than any other educational attainment group (51.8%).
- Those with a household income of less than \$15,000 reported a greater prevalence of restriction on their work due to joint pain (56.7%) than those respondents with a household income \$15,000-\$24,999. (39.5%)

Healthy People 2010:

Objective #2.2: Limitation in Activities due to Arthritis in Adults with Chronic Joint Symptoms, Ages > 18. Goal: 21%

(Chronic joint symptoms is defined as those with pain, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint in the past 30 days and whose pain began more than 3 months ago.)

- 33.7% of South Carolina adults who met the definition for chronic joint pain reported limitation in activities.
- Those with less than a high school education reported a higher prevalence of activity limitation (47.7%) than those with a high school diploma (35.0%).
- Those with a household income less than \$15,000 reported a higher prevalence of activity limitation (44.3%) than those earning an annual household income of greater than \$50,000 per year (23.7%).



Arthritis Management⁴

Thinking about your arthritis or joint symptoms, which of the following describes you today?

- 34.3% of South Carolina adults with arthritis or chronic joint pain reported that they could do everything.
- More African Americans (11.8%) than Caucasians (6.7%) reported that they could hardly do anything due to their arthritis.
- Those respondents earning between \$25,000 and \$34,999 (33.4%) were less likely to give a report of “I can do everything” due to their arthritis or joint symptoms than those earning an annual household income greater than \$50,000 per year (44.8%).

Has a doctor or other health professional EVER suggested losing weight to help with your arthritis or joint symptoms?⁵

- 47.5% of obese adults in South Carolina reported yes.

⁴ These questions were only asked of respondents who reported that they had arthritis or chronic joint pain.

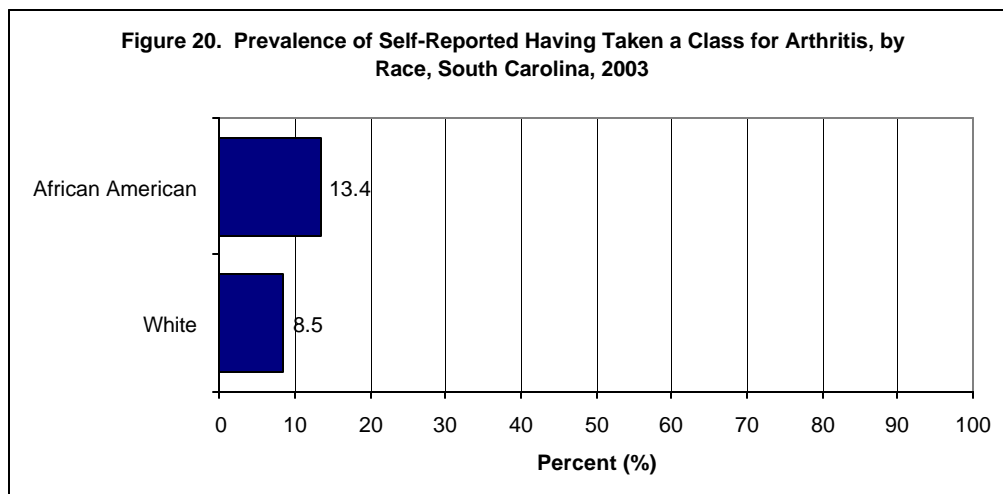
⁵ Statistic analysis limited obese arthritis cases.

Has a doctor or other health professional EVER suggested physical activity to help your arthritis or joint symptoms?

- 39.1% of South Carolina Adults indicated yes.
- More females (44.1%) than males (33.0%) reported that they had received that suggestion.

Have you ever taken an educational course or class to teach you how to manage problems related to your arthritis or joint symptoms?

- 9.5% of South Carolina adults replied that they had taken a self-management course.
- Those with less than a high school education were less likely (6.4%) than respondents with a college education (13.3%) to have taken a class to manage problems related to their arthritis.



Falls

In the past 3 months, have you had a fall?⁶

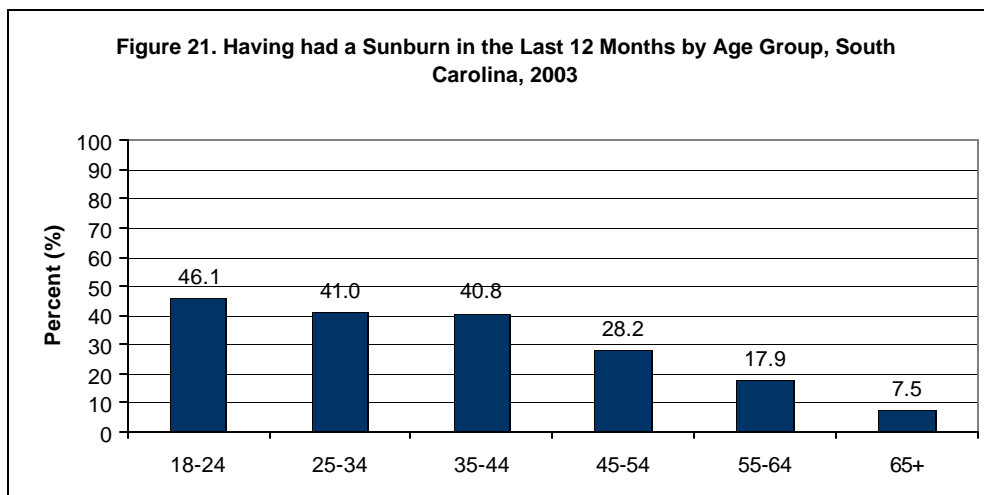
- 12.3 % of respondents reported that they had had a fall.
- Females (14.3%) had a higher risk of having suffered a fall.
- 44.6% of South Carolina adults who reported a fall said they were injured in that fall.

⁶ The question referred to a recent fall. By a fall, it was meant when a person unintentionally came to rest on the ground or another lower level. The question was asked to those respondents aged 45 or older.

Excess Sun Exposure

The next question is about sunburns, including any time that even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours. Have you had a sunburn within the past 12 months?

- A total of 30.4% of South Carolina adults responded that they had had a sunburn in the last 12 months.
- Males and Caucasians were more likely to have had a sunburn in the last 12 months.
- With increasing age, there was a decreasing likelihood of suffering a sunburn. Those respondents in the age group 18-24 (46.1%) had a higher prevalence of having had a sunburn than those respondents older than 65 (7.5%).



Including times when even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours, how many sunburns have you had within the past 12 months?⁷

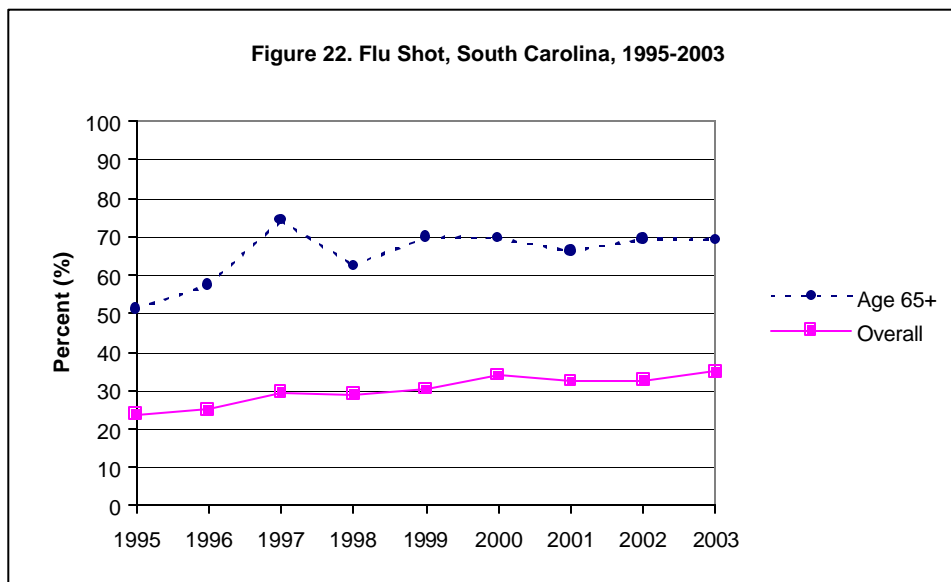
- 32.1% of South Carolina adults had had one sunburn in the last year, 25.6% had had 2 burns, 17.8% reported having three burns, and 24.4 % responded that they had had four or more burns in the past 12 months.
- Males had a higher percentage of having 4 or more burns than females (27.8% versus 20.6%).

⁷ This question was only asked of respondents who reported having a sunburn in the last 12 months.

Immunization/Flu Shot

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

- 35.0% of South Carolina adults reported having had a flu shot in the past year.
- More Caucasians (38.2%) than African-Americans (28.1%) reported that they had had a flu shot in the last 12 months;
- 48.2% of adults aged 55-64 years and 69.3% of adults aged 65 and older said having had a flu shot in the past 12 months. These percentages were higher than any other age group.



Healthy People 2010:

Objective 14.29a: Influenza Immunization, Within Past Year , Ages >65, Goal: 90%

- More Caucasians (72.8%) than African-Americans (56.9%) aged 65+ reported receiving a flu shot in the past 12 months.
- Those respondents aged 65+ with less than a high school education were less likely to receive a flu shot (59.7%) than those with a college education (74.2%) .

At what kind of place did you get your last flu shot?⁸

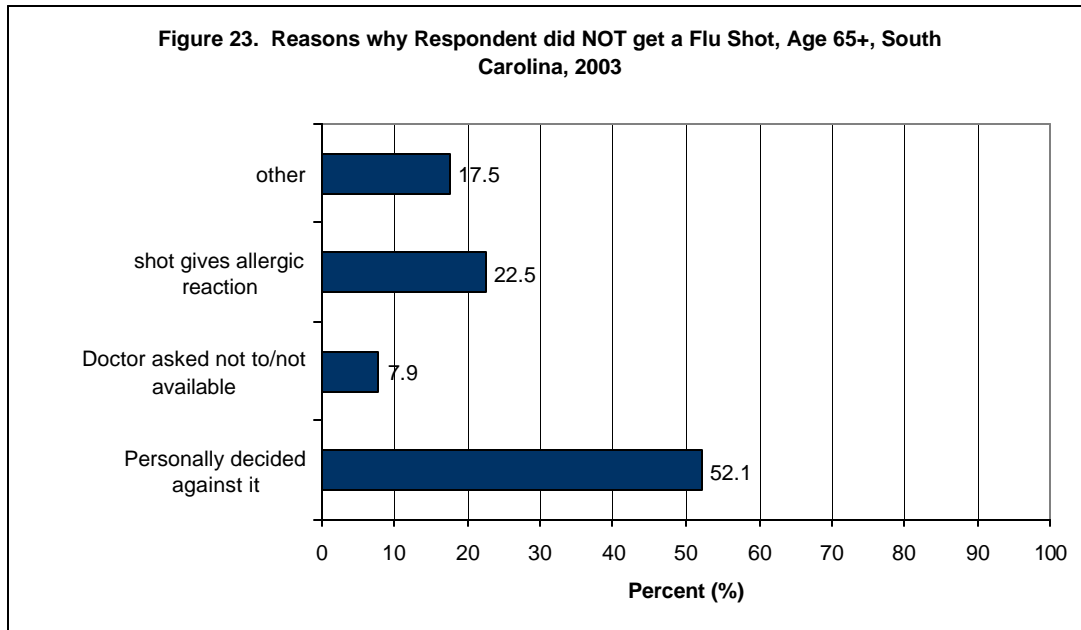
- Most South Carolina adults who had a flu shot in the last year had the shot at a physician's office or HMO (45.2%).
- Of this subset, more females than males had received a flu shot at the physician's (51.0% versus 39.0%). Those respondents with less than a high school education received the flu shot at the physician's more often than any other education group. There were no other trends or differences for race.
- Those with an annual household income between \$15,000 and \$24,999 were more likely to have received their flu shot at a physician's office than those earning between \$25,000 to \$34,999 annual household income.

What was the main reason you did not get a flu shot?⁹

- Of the 3,262 respondents who did not receive a flu shot in the last 12 months, the majority of them said the main reason for not getting the shot was that they personally decided against it (60.9%).
- Of those over 65 years of age, 52.1% stated that they had personally decided against it as being the main reason not to get the shot, and 22.5% said they were allergic to the shot.

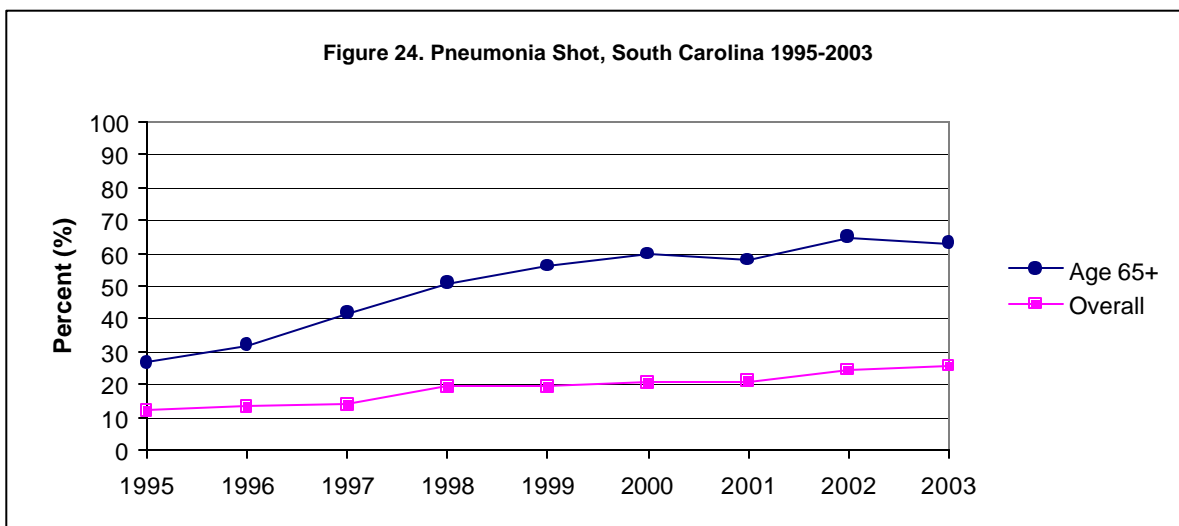
⁸ This question was only asked of those respondents who replied that they had had a flu shot in the last 12 months.

⁹ This question was asked of those respondents who did not receive a flu shot in the last 12 months.



Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.

- 25.6% of South Carolina adults reported that they had had a pneumonia shot.
- Men received the pneumococcal vaccine (27.8%) more often than women (23.7%).
- There was a difference in having a pneumonia shot between the respondent groups with household income less than \$15,000 (29.0%) and \$50,000+ (18.5%).
- About 63 percent of senior citizens aged 65 and older had the pneumococcal vaccine, which was a higher prevalence than any other age group.



Healthy People 2010:

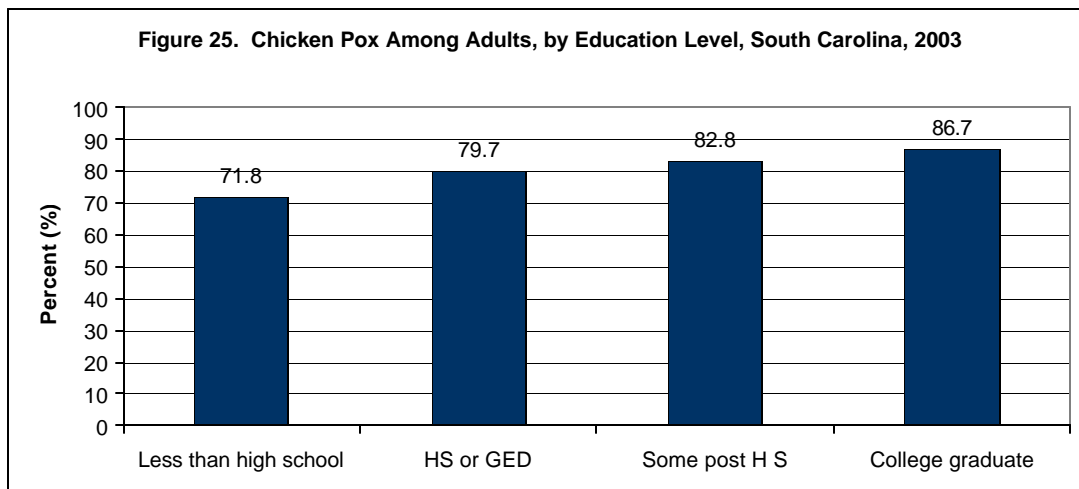
Objective 14.29b: Pneumococcal Pneumonia Vaccination, Ever Had, Ages >65:

Goal: 90%

- African-Americans over the age of 65 (44.7%) received the shot less than Caucasians (67.5%).

Have you ever had chicken pox?

- Of the 5,504 respondents for this question, 81.5% of them responded that they had had chicken pox.
- More females than males (84.5% versus 78.1%), more Caucasians than African Americans (84.9% versus 74.1%) and more college graduates than those respondents with less than a high school education (86.7% versus 71.8%) responded that they had had the disease.
- There was no trend by household income or by age. However, those older than 65 years of age were less likely to have had chicken pox than any other age group (74.6%)



Tobacco Use/Tobacco Indicators

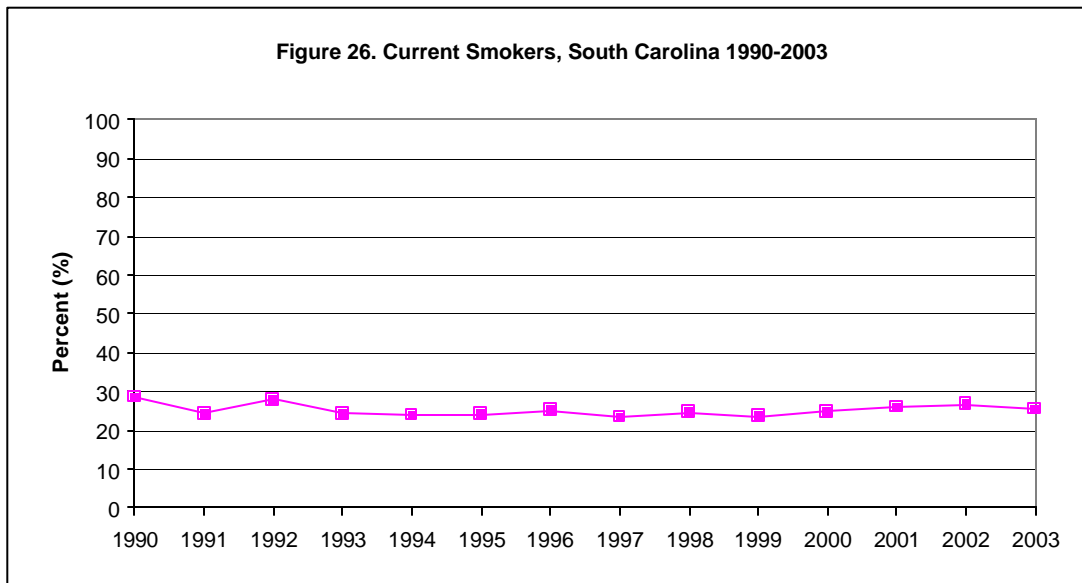
Healthy People 2010:

Objective 27.1: Cigarette Smoking, Ages >18: Goal: 12%

Current smokers

Definition: Anybody who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his/her entire life and smokes everyday or some days now.

- 25.5% of South Carolina adults reported to be current smokers according to the definition above;



- Senior citizens (age 65+), people with college degree or higher, or those respondents with an annual household income of more than \$50,000 were less likely to be current smokers. Their smoking prevalence rates were 8.3%, 11.5%, and 18.2% respectively, which were lower than the state average (25.5%);
- Among current smokers, 55.3% reported having stopped smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking during the past 12 months.
- African-Americans reported attempting to quit smoking (71.6%) more than Caucasians (49.5%).

Tobacco Indicators

In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking?¹⁰

- 71.2% of current smokers who had received health care of some kind reported having been advised by a health professional to quit smoking. There was no difference by race.

¹⁰ Question was asked only of current smokers who had received health care of some sort in the past 12 months.

Table 9: Current Smoker* South Carolina, 2003

	Total	Not at Risk			At Risk		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	5,911	4,503	74.5	73.1-75.9	1,408	25.5	24.1-26.9
GENDER							
Male	2,236	1,645	71.5	69.2-73.7	591	28.5	26.3-30.8
Female	3,675	2,858	77.3	75.7-78.8	817	22.7	21.2-24.3
RACE							
White	4,600	3,529	74.8	73.3-76.3	1,071	25.2	23.7-26.7
African American	1,104	828	75.1	71.9-78.1	276	24.9	21.9-28.1
Other	157	108	68.1	58.6-76.3	49	31.9	23.7-41.4
AGE							
18-24	384	256	66.9	61.3-72.0	128	33.1	28.0-38.7
25-34	944	685	72.2	68.6-75.4	259	27.8	24.6-31.4
35-44	1,123	786	69.3	66.1-72.3	337	30.7	27.7-33.9
45-54	1,192	849	70.2	67.1-73.1	343	29.8	26.9-32.9
55-64	998	776	77.0	73.8-79.9	222	23.0	20.1-26.2
65+	1,214	1,104	91.7	89.8-93.2	110	8.3	6.8-10.2
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	723	464	61.8	57.3-66.0	259	38.2	34.0-42.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,815	1,279	69.8	67.2-72.3	536	30.2	27.7-32.8
Some Post-H.S.	1,533	1,137	72.3	69.5-75.0	396	27.7	25.0-30.5
College Graduate	1,829	1,614	88.5	86.7-90.1	215	11.5	9.9-13.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	711	473	65.2	60.5-69.6	238	34.8	30.4-39.5
\$15,000- \$24,999	1,001	698	69.0	65.5-72.3	303	31.0	27.7-34.5
\$25,000- \$34,999	741	530	69.8	65.5-73.8	211	30.2	26.2-34.5
\$35,000- \$49,999	872	656	71.8	67.9-75.4	216	28.2	24.6-32.1
\$50,000+	1,852	1,536	81.8	79.6-83.8	316	18.2	16.2-20.4

* Data in this table were derived from the tobacco use questions 1 and 2.

Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol Consumption

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 26.11c: Binge Drinking, during the past month, Ages>18: Goal: 6%

Binge Drinking

- 14.4% of South Carolina adults reported that they did drink and had had five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past month.
- In the last 30 days, more males (23.6%), had had 5 or more drinks on an occasion than females (6.1%), an increase in the discrepancy between the genders from 2002. This is also the highest rate of binge drinking for males in the last three years.
- Whites (15.8%) tended to binge drink more than African-Americans (10.9%).

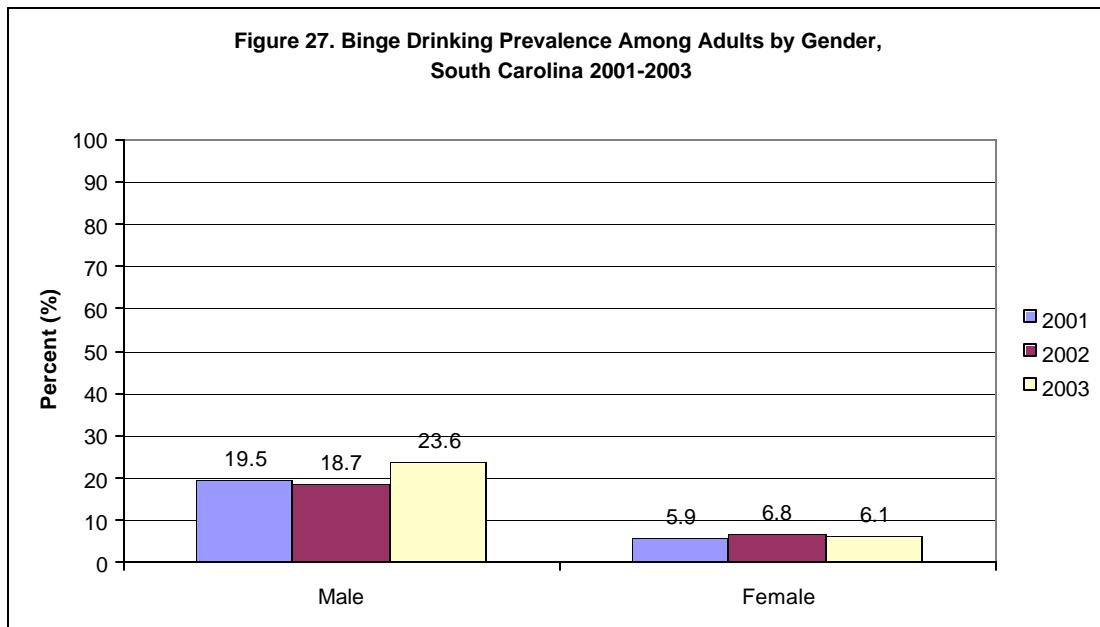


Table 10: Binge Drinking* South Carolina, 2003

	Total	Not at Risk			At Risk		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	5,888	5,191	85.6	84.3-86.7	697	14.4	13.3-15.7
GENDER							
Male	2,216	1,734	76.4	74.2-78.5	482	23.6	21.5-25.8
Female	3,672	3,457	93.9	92.9-94.7	215	6.1	5.3- 7.1
RACE							
White	4,590	4,020	84.2	82.7-85.5	570	15.8	14.5-17.3
African American	1,092	988	89.1	86.5-91.3	104	10.9	8.7-13.5
Other	156	140	90.0	81.3-94.9	16	10.0	5.1-18.7
AGE							
18-24	382	286	72.5	67.0-77.5	96	27.5	22.5-33.0
25-34	944	781	80.0	76.8-82.9	163	20.0	17.1-23.2
35-44	1,122	938	83.4	80.8-85.7	184	16.6	14.3-19.2
45-54	1,184	1,037	87.4	85.0-89.4	147	12.6	10.6-15.0
55-64	994	923	91.9	89.6-93.7	71	8.1	6.3-10.4
65+	1,207	1,176	97.6	96.5-98.3	31	2.4	1.7- 3.5
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	714	654	89.4	86.0-92.0	60	10.6	8.0-14.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,805	1,592	85.3	83.0-87.4	213	14.7	12.6-17.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,529	1,326	83.3	80.6-85.6	203	16.7	14.4-19.4
College Graduate	1,830	1,610	86.1	84.1-88.0	220	13.9	12.0-15.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	703	635	87.3	83.4-90.4	68	12.7	9.6-16.6
\$15,000- \$24,999	994	891	88.0	85.1-90.3	103	12.0	9.7-14.9
\$25,000- \$34,999	733	642	85.1	81.4-88.2	91	14.9	11.8-18.6
\$35,000- \$49,999	874	743	81.7	78.2-84.7	131	18.3	15.3-21.8
\$50,000+	1,852	1,597	83.7	81.5-85.6	255	16.3	14.4-18.5

*Data in this table were derived from the alcohol consumption questions.

Not at Risk = Respondents who report they had not drank in the past 30 days and those who drank that did not have five or more drinks on an occasion.

At Risk = Respondents who report they did drink in the past 30 days and had five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past month.

Prostate Cancer Screening

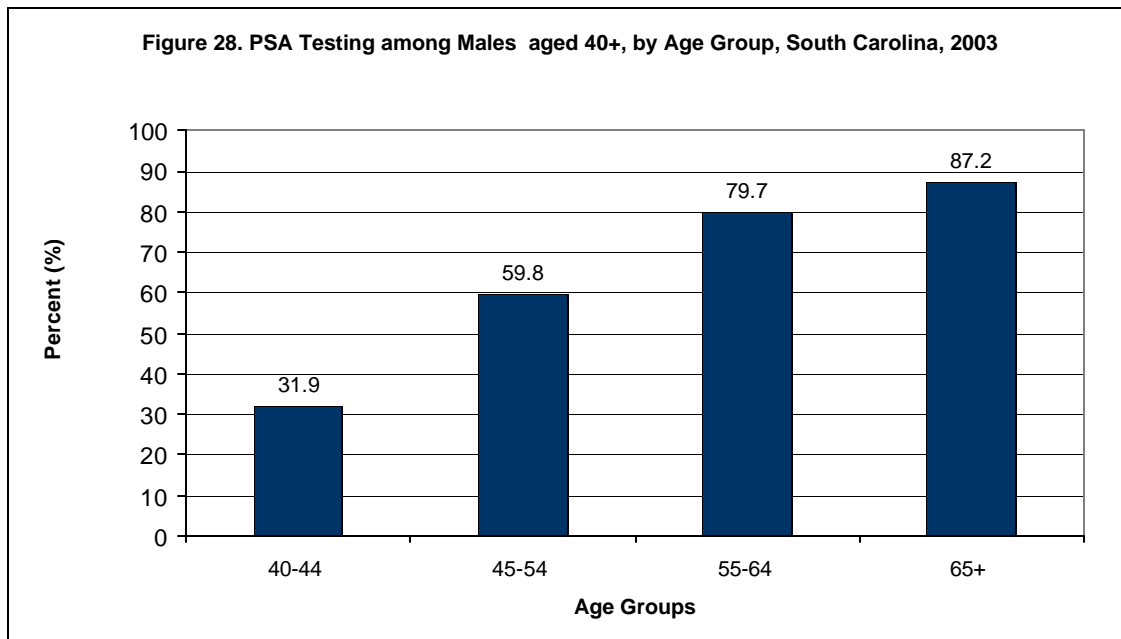
(All the respondents in this section were males aged 40 or older)

Diagnosed Prostate cancer: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had prostate cancer?

- Among 1442 males aged 40 or older who responded to this question, 3.9% had been diagnosed as having “prostate cancer”;

PSA testing: Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?

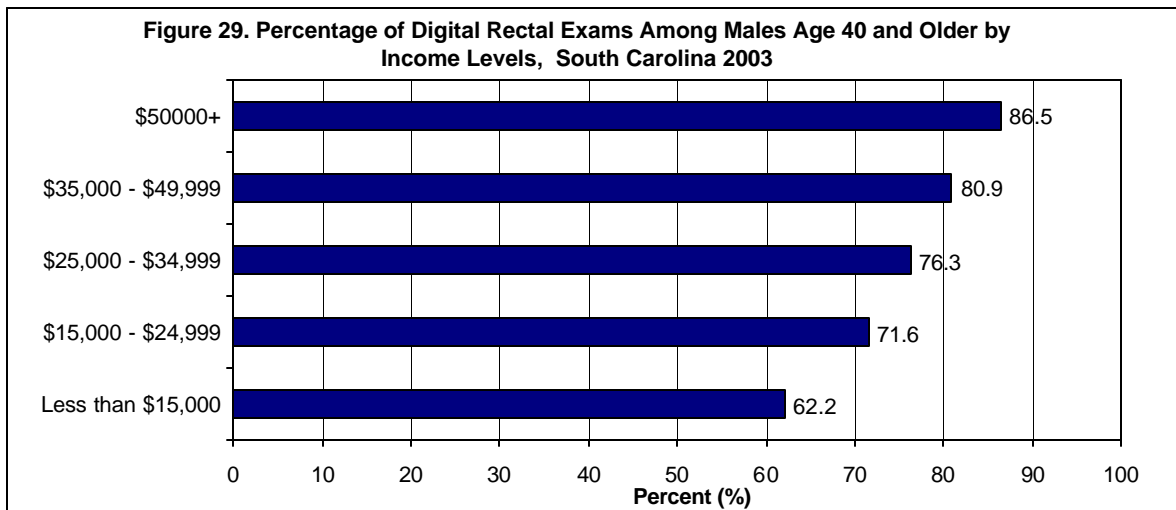
- Among male respondents at age of 40 or older, 66.2% reported having had a PSA test;



- For males in the “40-44” age bracket, 31.9% had had a PSA test, and this percentage increased as age increased. For “65+” age bracket, the testing rate was 87.2%; the “45-54” and the “55-64” age bracket had rates of PSA testing of 59.8% and 79.7% respectively.
- Men aged “55-64” had a higher prevalence of recent PSA tests (within the last year) (70.5%) than those male respondents aged “45-54” (55.4%).

Digital Rectal Exam: (A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?)

- Digital Rectal Exam was performed on 80.1% of the male respondents aged 40 or older;
- Caucasians (83.3%) reported a higher prevalence of having had a digital rectal examination than African-Americans (71.6%);
- Those male respondents with less than a high school education were less likely to have had a digital rectal exam (61.7%) than any other education group.
- There was an increasing trend with increasing age up to the “55-64” years old group (90.6%).



- Male adults aged 40 years and above who had an annual household income of \$50,000 were more likely (86.5%) than those in low-income households (less than \$15,000), to obtain a digital rectal examination (62.2%).
- Those aged “55+” were more likely to have had a recent digital exam (within the last 12 months), compared with those in the younger age groups. For those respondents “55-64”, the prevalence rate was 60.7% and for those “65+”, the prevalence rate was 62.2%

Table 11: Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?* South Carolina, 2003.

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	1,397	953	66.2	63.3-69.0	444	33.8	31.0-36.7
RACE							
White	1,166	816	68.7	65.7-71.6	350	31.3	28.4-34.3
African American	198	126	63.0	55.0-70.4	72	37.0	29.6-45.0
Other	24	8	33.5	15.8-57.3	16	66.5	42.7-84.2
AGE							
40-44	209	68	31.9	25.1-39.6	141	68.1	60.4-74.9
45-54	441	263	59.8	54.5-64.9	178	40.2	35.1-45.5
55-64	324	256	79.7	74.6-84.0	68	20.3	16.0-25.4
65+	423	366	87.2	83.5-90.2	57	12.8	9.8-16.5
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	166	97	56.8	48.0-65.3	69	43.2	34.7-52.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	358	230	62.4	56.6-68.0	128	37.6	32.0-43.4
Some Post-H.S.	342	230	66.0	60.0-71.4	112	34.0	28.6-40.0
College Graduate	529	395	73.0	68.5-77.0	134	27.0	23.0-31.5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	129	69	49.8	39.4-60.2	60	50.2	39.8-60.6
\$15,000- \$24,999	181	114	59.3	50.8-67.3	67	40.7	32.7-49.2
\$25,000- \$34,999	149	98	65.8	56.6-73.8	51	34.2	26.2-43.4
\$35,000- \$49,999	233	152	64.4	57.1-71.1	81	35.6	28.9-42.9
\$50,000+	583	423	70.6	66.4-74.5	160	29.4	25.5-33.6

* Asked only of males aged 40 or older.

Colorectal Cancer Screening

(These questions were asked of those aged 50 or older)

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 3.12b, Sigmoidoscopy, Ever Had, Ages >50: Goal: 50%

Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy exams: Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?

- Among 2,636 respondents applicable for the question, 55.3% had had either one or the other or both of these two exams;
- African-Americans were less likely to have had these procedures (47.6%) than Caucasians (57.7%).
- With increasing age, more people were getting either one of these two exams; 40.9% for “50-54”, 53.8% for “55-64” and 64.3% for “65+”.
- Of those adult South Carolinians who had had a sigmoid or colonoscopy, 30.2% had had a recent test (within the last year).

Table 12: Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?* South Carolina, 2003.

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	2,636	1,473	55.3	53.1-57.5	1,163	44.7	42.5-46.9
GENDER							
Male	1,003	558	55.1	51.6-58.5	445	44.9	41.5-48.4
Female	1,633	915	55.5	52.7-58.2	718	44.5	41.8-47.3
RACE							
White	2,216	1,276	57.7	55.4-60.0	940	42.3	40.0-44.6
African American	372	178	47.6	41.6-53.5	194	52.4	46.5-58.4
Other	34	11	40.3	22.9-60.6	23	59.7	39.4-77.1
AGE							
50-54	573	232	40.9	36.3-45.7	341	59.1	54.3-63.7
55-64	930	501	53.8	50.2-57.4	429	46.2	42.6-49.8
65+	1,133	740	64.3	61.0-67.5	393	35.7	32.5-39.0
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	407	209	48.5	42.9-54.2	198	51.5	45.8-57.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	765	409	53.0	48.9-57.1	356	47.0	42.9-51.1
Some Post-H.S.	652	363	56.7	52.4-61.0	289	43.3	39.0-47.6
College Graduate	808	492	60.6	56.7-64.3	316	39.4	35.7-43.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	327	161	45.5	39.1-52.1	166	54.5	47.9-60.9
\$15,000- \$24,999	453	237	51.3	46.0-56.5	216	48.7	43.5-54.0
\$25,000- \$34,999	308	184	59.8	53.2-66.1	124	40.2	33.9-46.8
\$35,000- \$49,999	350	200	55.3	49.3-61.1	150	44.7	38.9-50.7
\$50,000+	781	451	58.4	54.6-62.1	330	41.6	37.9-45.4

* Asked only of respondents aged 50 or older.

Blood Stool Test: blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?

- Among 2,651 respondents, 44.0% had had this test;
- Those with less than a high school education (30.6%) had lower rates of testing than other education groups.
- African-Americans were less likely to have had the test (31.2%) than Caucasians (48.0%).

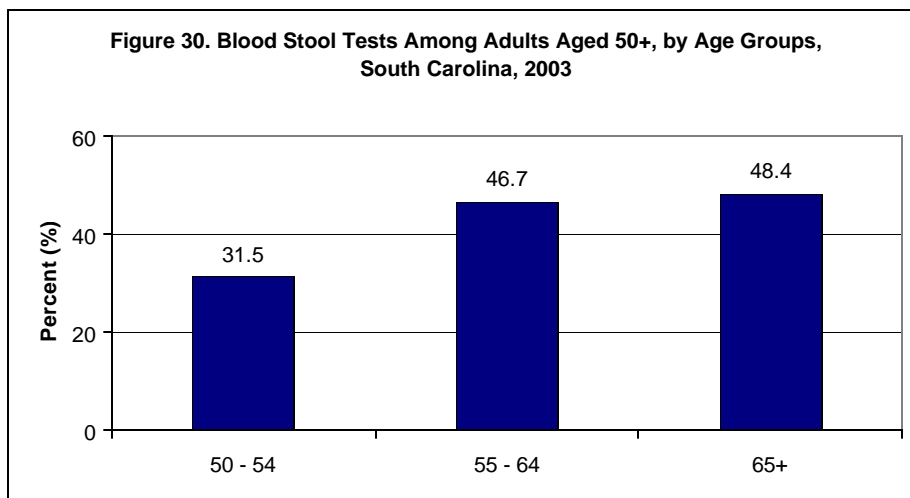


Table 13: Blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?* South Carolina, 2003.

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	2,651	1,231	44.0	41.9-46.1	1,420	56.0	53.9-58.1
GENDER							
Male	1,008	436	41.5	38.2-44.9	572	58.5	55.1-61.8
Female	1,643	795	46.0	43.3-48.8	848	54.0	51.2-56.7
RACE							
White	2,225	1,091	48.0	45.8-50.3	1,134	52.0	49.7-54.2
African American	377	131	31.2	26.2-36.7	246	68.8	63.3-73.8
Other	33	5	14.3	5.4-32.7	28	85.7	67.3-94.6
AGE							
50-54	575	184	31.5	27.3-36.0	391	68.5	64.0-72.7
55-64	933	452	46.7	43.1-50.3	481	53.3	49.7-56.9
65+	1,143	595	48.4	45.1-51.8	548	51.6	48.2-54.9
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	409	141	30.6	25.9-35.8	268	69.4	64.2-74.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	773	356	43.2	39.3-47.2	417	56.8	52.8-60.7
Some Post-H.S.	655	315	45.8	41.6-50.1	340	54.2	49.9-58.4
College Graduate	810	418	50.9	47.1-54.8	392	49.1	45.2-52.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	330	139	36.9	31.0-43.2	191	63.1	56.8-69.0
\$15,000- \$24,999	454	188	37.2	32.4-42.3	266	62.8	57.7-67.6
\$25,000- \$34,999	311	145	45.2	38.9-51.6	166	54.8	48.4-61.1
\$35,000- \$49,999	349	172	46.8	41.0-52.7	177	53.2	47.3-59.0
\$50,000+	781	379	47.2	43.4-51.0	402	52.8	49.0-56.6

* Asked of respondents aged 50 years or older.

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 12.5: Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) within the past two years, Ages >50: Goal: 50%

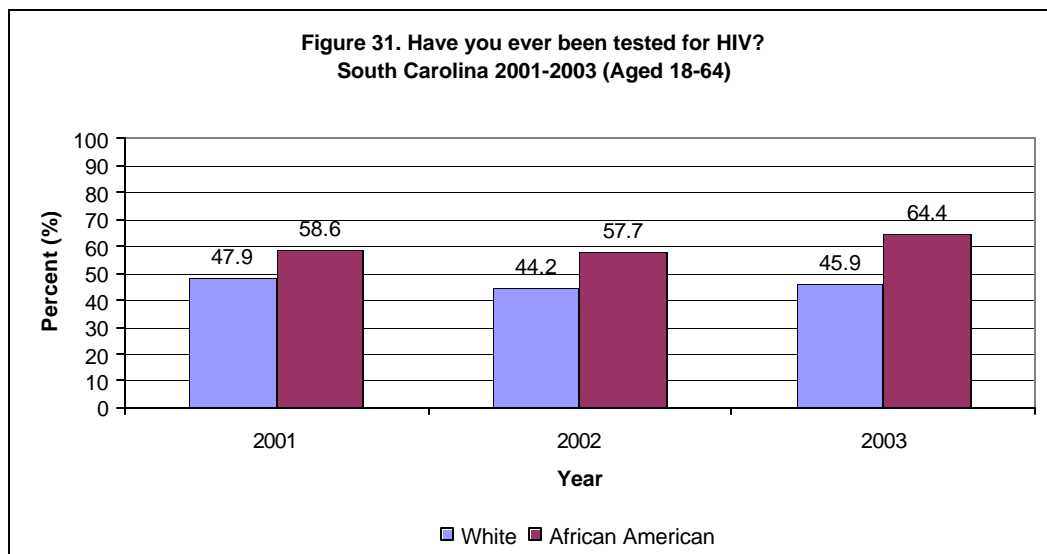
- 26.3% of South Carolina adults aged 50 or older had received a FOBT in the last two years. This measure includes those who have never been tested in the denominator to determine population prevalence.
- There was no reportable difference by gender or household income level.
- A difference was found for a FOBT test in the past two years between those with less than a high school education (17.7%) and those with a high school education (27.2%).
- More Caucasians had a FOBT in the last two years (28.1%) than African-Americans (21.0%).

HIV/AIDS

(These questions were asked only of respondents who reported being younger than 65)

Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. [Include saliva tests.]¹¹

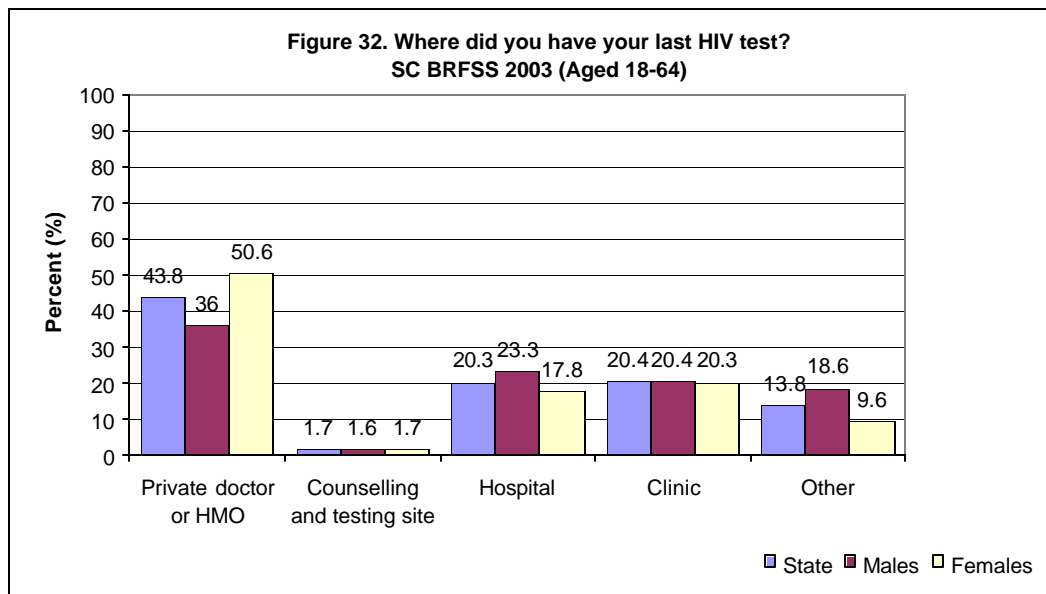
- Among 4431 respondents, 51.0% have been tested for HIV without counting the tests completed as part of a blood donation (include saliva tests);
- There was a difference in the percentages of persons having ever been tested for HIV by race. African Americans were more likely to have been tested for HIV than Caucasians (64.4% vs. 45.9%).



- The age groups “25 – 34” and “35 – 44” years are more likely than any other age groups to have been ever tested for HIV. The prevalence of having had an AIDS test was 68.9% for those “24-34” and was 62.9% for those aged 35-44. These prevalence rates were higher than the rate for those 55-64 (27.4%)
- Those respondents with a college degree reported being tested less than other education levels.

¹¹ Asked of those less than 65 year of age.

Where did you have your last HIV test? ¹²



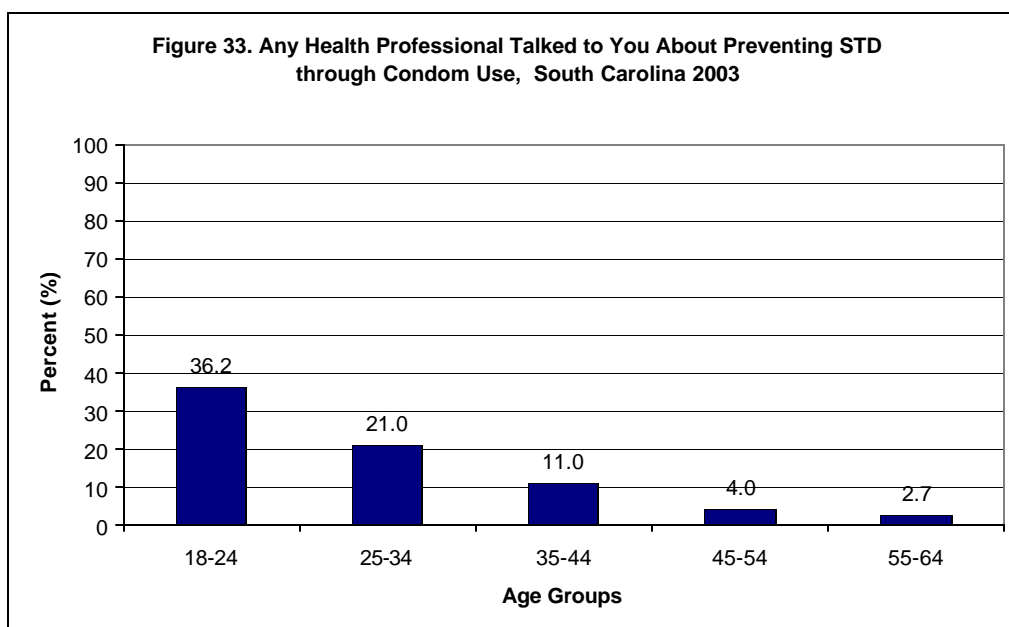
- Tested in jail, home or somewhere else were placed under the Other group.
- More people in 2003 reported having HIV tests done with private doctors or HMO than with other avenues and among this group, females were found to be more likely than males to have had an HIV test in a private doctor's office (36.0% vs. 50.6%).
- More African-Americans were likely to be tested at a clinic than Caucasians (27.9% vs. 15.9%)

Education about condom: (In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?)

- Among 4410 respondents, 85.7 % reported that no health professionals talked to them about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use;
- More females (18.3%) reported receiving this advice than males (10.2 %).
- African-Americans were more likely to get this advice from professionals at a higher rate (27.5%) than whites (9.1%). When age-adjusted, the percentages change little: (26.6% for African-Americans vs. 9.7% for Caucasians).

¹² Asked only of those who reported having had an HIV/AIDS test.

- The age group of “18-24” had highest percent (36.2%) of answering “yes”, while only 2.7% answered “yes” in age group of “55-64”;
- Those with a college education (8.4%) and those respondents with a household income greater than \$50,000(4.9%) were less likely to have been counseled about condom use than any other income or education level group.



HIV testing: (How important do you think it is for people to know their HIV status by getting tested?)

- Among 4450 respondents, 93.5% thought it was “very important” to get an HIV test; 3.8 % said “somewhat important”, 0.5 % said “not at all important”, 1.8% said it should “depend on the risk” while 0.4 % did not know or were not sure;
- More females reported the opinion that HIV testing was “very important” than males (95.9% vs. 90.9%). Approximately, 97.5% of African-American respondents and 92.5% of Caucasians acknowledged that HIV testing was “very important”.
- With increasing age, less people thought HIV testing was “very important”, with 96.0% for “18-24” thought that AIDS tests were “very important” decreasing to 89.4% for “55-64” age group.

Figure 34. Is it Important for People to Know Their HIV Status by Getting Tested? By Education Level, South Carolina 2001-2003 (aged 18-64)

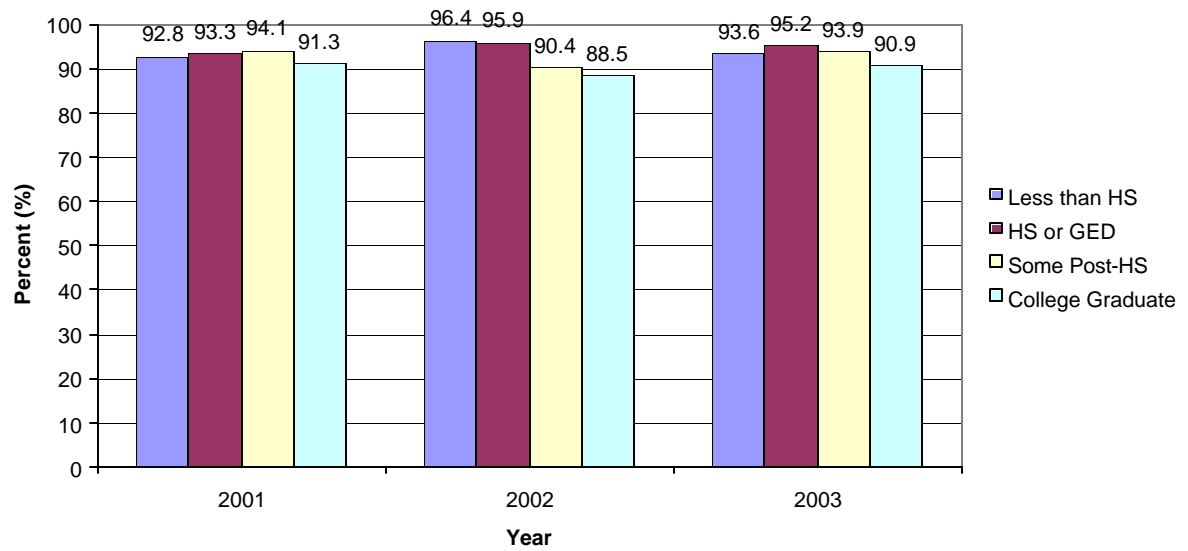


Table 14: Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation.[Include saliva tests.]* South Carolina, 2003.

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4,331	2,136	51.0	49.2-52.8	2,195	49.0	47.2-50.8
GENDER							
Male	1,642	780	48.7	45.8-51.5	862	51.3	48.5-54.2
Female	2,689	1,356	53.3	51.1-55.5	1,333	46.7	44.5-48.9
RACE							
White	3,283	1,491	45.9	44.0-47.9	1,792	54.1	52.1-56.0
African American	880	561	64.4	60.5-68.2	319	35.6	31.8-39.5
Other	140	70	54.6	44.5-64.5	70	45.4	35.5-55.5
AGE							
18-24	354	179	49.2	43.2-55.2	175	50.8	44.8-56.8
25-34	889	620	68.9	65.2-72.4	269	31.1	27.6-34.8
35-44	1,062	659	62.9	59.5-66.1	403	37.1	33.9-40.5
45-54	1,113	442	39.2	35.9-42.5	671	60.8	57.5-64.1
55-64	913	236	27.4	24.2-30.9	677	72.6	69.1-75.8
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	411	215	55.8	50.1-61.5	196	44.2	38.5-49.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,338	654	51.2	47.9-54.5	684	48.8	45.5-52.1
Some Post-H.S.	1,164	611	54.0	50.5-57.4	553	46.0	42.6-49.5
College Graduate	1,417	656	46.1	43.2-49.1	761	53.9	50.9-56.8
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	455	262	57.5	51.5-63.3	193	42.5	36.7-48.5
\$15,000- \$24,999	679	378	57.2	52.6-61.6	301	42.8	38.4-47.4
\$25,000- \$34,999	567	289	52.4	47.4-57.4	278	47.6	42.6-52.6
\$35,000- \$49,999	704	351	50.9	46.5-55.3	353	49.1	44.7-53.5
\$50,000+	1,553	702	46.9	44.1-49.7	851	53.1	50.3-55.9

* Asked of respondents 18- 64 years of age

Table 15: In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?*

	Total	Yes			No		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	4,410	510	14.3	13.0-15.8	3,900	85.7	84.2-87.0
GENDER							
Male	1,674	123	10.2	8.3-12.5	1,551	89.8	87.5-91.7
Female	2,736	387	18.3	16.4-20.2	2,349	81.7	79.8-83.6
RACE							
White	3,362	250	9.1	7.9-10.5	3,112	90.9	89.5-92.1
African American	879	237	27.5	24.0-31.3	642	72.5	68.7-76.0
Other	141	21	20.4	12.7-31.0	120	79.6	69.0-87.3
AGE							
18-24	357	138	36.2	30.7-42.1	219	63.8	57.9-69.3
25-34	895	179	21.0	17.9-24.6	716	79.0	75.4-82.1
35-44	1,070	121	11.0	9.0-13.3	949	89.0	86.7-91.0
45-54	1,139	50	4.0	2.9- 5.5	1,089	96.0	94.5-97.1
55-64	949	22	2.7	1.7- 4.3	927	97.3	95.7-98.3
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	423	75	21.1	16.7-26.3	348	78.9	73.7-83.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,355	192	17.6	15.0-20.5	1,163	82.4	79.5-85.0
Some Post-H.S.	1,183	141	13.8	11.4-16.6	1,042	86.2	83.4-88.6
College Graduate	1,448	102	8.4	6.5-10.6	1,346	91.6	89.4-93.5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	463	123	32.0	26.7-37.9	340	68.0	62.1-73.3
\$15,000- \$24,999	686	133	22.6	18.8-27.0	553	77.4	73.0-81.2
\$25,000- \$34,999	568	94	19.6	15.7-24.2	474	80.4	75.8-84.3
\$35,000- \$49,999	716	62	9.9	7.3-13.2	654	90.1	86.8-92.7
\$50,000+	1,585	61	4.9	3.6- 6.8	1,524	95.1	93.2-96.4

* Asked of respondents aged 18-64 years

HIV Risk Factors: Persons Aged Less Than 65 Years Ever Participating in High-Risk Behavior

- More African Americans self-reported having engaged in a high-risk behavior than whites (8.7% vs 3.3%).
- There was no difference between genders.

Folic Acid Consumption

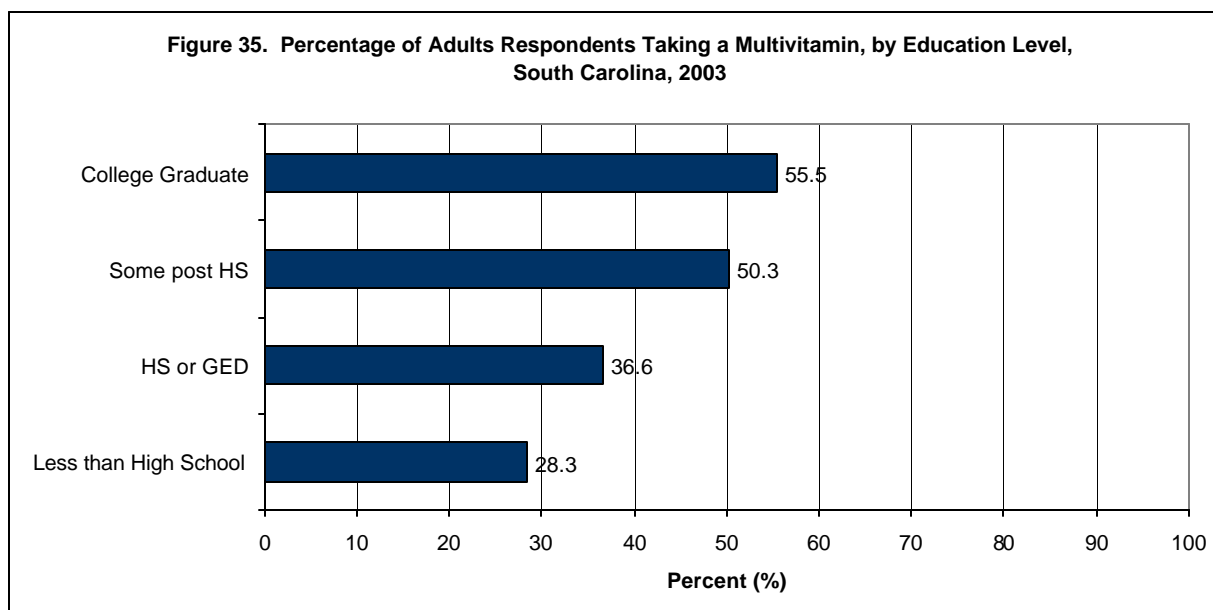
Do you currently take any vitamin pills or supplements?

- Of the 5,530 respondents for this question, 53.0% responded “yes”.
- Females and Caucasians were more likely to take supplements.
- “18-24” year olds were less likely (37.4%) to be taking any vitamins or supplements than those respondents aged 55-64 (66.1%).
- Those respondents with less than a high school education were less likely to take vitamins than college graduates (38.7% versus 63.5%).

Are any of these a multivitamin?¹³

- Of those South Carolina adults taking a vitamin or supplement, 44.5% were taking a multivitamin.
- Females more than males (51.2% versus 37.3%) and Caucasians more than African-Americans (47.9% versus 36.3%) were taking a multivitamin.
- The percentage of people taking a multivitamin increased with increasing age and household income and education level. Those 65 years or older (54.1%), those with college education (55.5%) and those with an annual household income greater than \$50,000 (52.3%) were more likely to be taking a multivitamin than those aged “18-24” (29.4%), those having less than a High School education (28.3%) and those earning less than \$15,000 per year (33.7%) respectively.

¹³ Question only asked of those taking a supplement or multivitamin. Numbers reported are for the total study population, however, to determine population prevalence.



Do any of the vitamin pills or supplements you take contain folic acid?¹⁴

- Of the 526 respondents who reported that they were taking vitamins but not a multivitamin, 33.5% reported that their supplement contained folic acid. An additional 43.5% said “no” and 23.1% reported that they did not know if their supplement contained folic acid.

How often do you take this vitamin pill or supplement?

- Asked of those respondents who reported taking any type of vitamins or supplements.
- 88.0% reported that they were taking their supplements at least once a day.

Some health experts recommend that women take 400 micrograms of the B vitamin folic acid, for which of the following reasons....¹⁵

- 41.8% of the respondents between the ages of 18 and 44 responded that the reason for the folic acid recommendation was for the prevention of birth defects; 29.0% replied that they didn’t know the reason for the recommendation.

¹⁴ This question was asked of those respondents who reported that they had taken vitamins but not multivitamins.

¹⁵ Question was only asked of respondents between the ages of 18 and 44.

- Females more than males (53.1% versus 30.2%) and Caucasians more than African-Americans (48.0% versus 28.7%) and those with a household income greater than \$50,000 compared to those with \$35,000 - \$49,999 (55.6% versus 39.8%) reported that taking folic acid was for the prevention of birth defects.

Risk factor for taking multivitamins or vitamin pills/supplements containing folic acid¹⁶

- 48.1% of South Carolina adults were taking a supplement or vitamin containing folic acid.
- More females and Caucasians were taking folic acid containing supplements than males or African-Americans.
- There was an increase in the prevalence of respondents taking folic acid supplements between those who had a high school diploma and those who had some college education. (31.2% versus 59.3%)
- 42.3% of South Carolina adults were taking a vitamin or supplement containing folic acid daily.

Risk factor for currently and daily taking multivitamins or vitamin pills/supplements containing folic acid-FEMALES, Age 18-44¹⁷

- 41.8% of South Carolina adult women were daily and currently taking a supplement or vitamin containing folic acid.
- There was a difference in percentage between Caucasians and African-American women. (45.1% versus 34.3%).
- College graduates were twice as likely to take a daily supplement with folic acid as those respondents with less than a high school education (54.0% versus 26.0%)

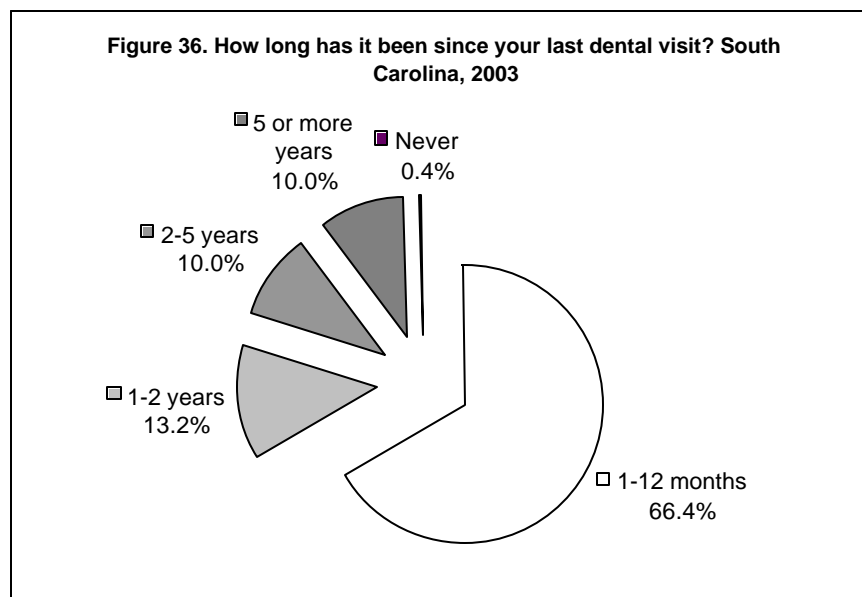
¹⁶ Risk factor variable created from the folic acid and supplement questions.

¹⁷ Risk factor variable created from multivitamin intake, folic acid consumption and frequency of ingesting the vitamin or supplement questions.

Oral Health

Dental visits: (How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason)

- Among 5597 respondents, 66.5% reported that they had at least one dental visit in the last 12 months; 13.2% reported having visited a dentist or a dental clinic a year ago; and 20.4 % reported having visited a dentist more than 2 years ago or having never visited the dentist.
- More females (69.3%) than males (63.4%) visited a dentist in the last year and more Caucasians (71.1%) went to a dentist in the last 12 months than 55.1% of African-Americans.



- People who had had a dental visit in the past 12 months were better educated and had higher household incomes. Among persons with “less than high school” 40.0% had visited a dentist in the past year compared to 82.7% of “college graduates”.
- 47.1% of people from household incomes of “less than \$15,000” had visited a dentist in the past year as compared to 82.4% of those with “\$50,000+” household incomes.

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 21.3: (No) Permanent Teeth Extracted Due to Caries or Peridontal Disease, Ages 35-44, Goal: 42%.

- 1062 respondents were in this age group; 51.4% had had no permanent teeth removed.
- In this age group, a higher proportion of Caucasians had had no permanent teeth removed than African-Americans (58.3% to 32.5%).

Healthy People 2010:

Objective 21.4: Extraction of All Natural Teeth, Ages > 65: Goal: 20%

- 21.4% of South Carolina adults aged greater than 65 had all their natural teeth removed.

Heart Attack and Stroke

Table 16: Knowledge about symptoms for heart attack (Which of the following do you think is a symptom of a heart attack? For each, tell me yes, no, or you're not sure) South Carolina, 2003.

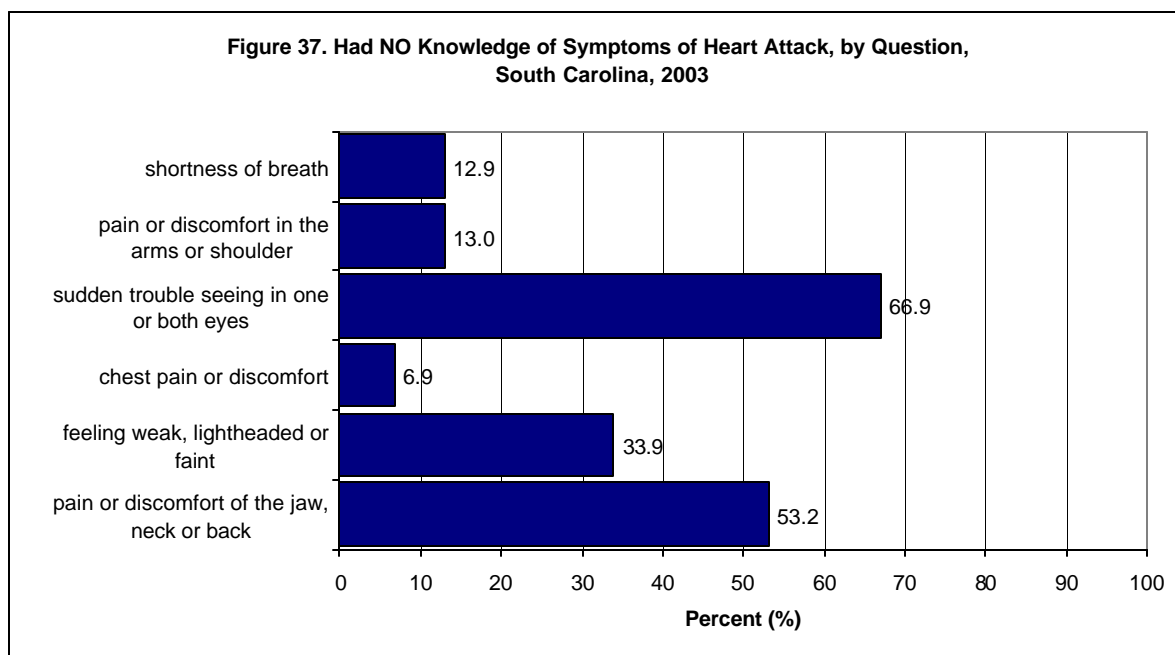
Symptoms	Answer**		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know/Not sure (%)
Pain or discomfort in the jaw, neck, or back	46.8 (45.3-48.4)	25.6 (24.2-27.0)	27.6 (26.2-29.0)
Feeling weak, lightheaded, or faint	66.1 (64.6-67.6)	15.7 (14.6-16.9)	18.2 (17.0-19.5)
Chest pain or discomfort	93.1 (92.2-93.9)	3.5 (2.9-4.1)	3.4 (2.8-4.1)
Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes*	34.1 (32.6-35.7)	33.0 (31.6-34.5)	32.8 (31.4-34.3)
Pain or discomfort in the arms or shoulder	87.0 (85.7-88.1)	6.5 (5.7-7.4)	6.5 (5.6-7.5)
Shortness of breath	87.2 (86.0-88.2)	6.1 (5.3-6.9)	6.8 (6.0-7.6)

*This is not a symptom of a heart attack.

** Parentheses are 95% Confidence Intervals

American Heart Association, heart attack warning signs are:

- *Chest discomfort. Most heart attacks involve discomfort in the center of the chest that lasts more than a few minutes, or that goes away and comes back. It can feel like uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness or pain.*
- *Discomfort in other areas of the upper body. Symptoms can include pain or discomfort in one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw or stomach.*
- *Shortness of breath. This feeling often comes along with chest discomfort. But it can occur before the chest discomfort.*
- *Other signs: These may include breaking out in a cold sweat, nausea or lightheadedness*



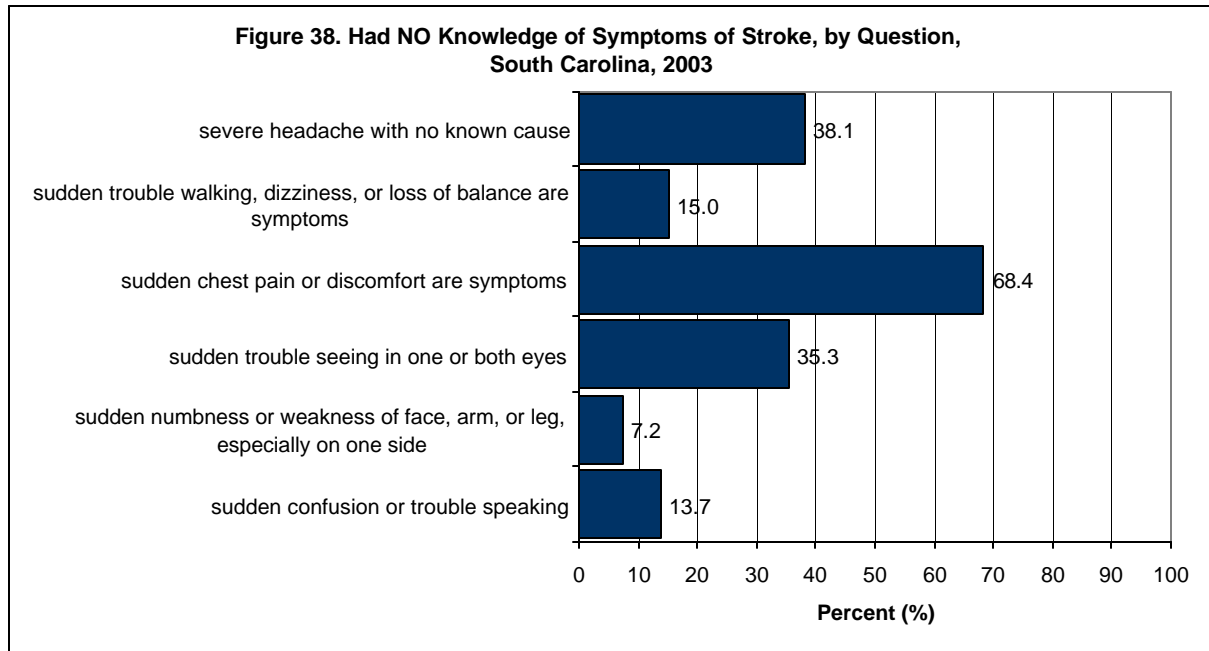
- 33.9% and 53.2% respectively of adults in South Carolina in 2003 did not know that “feeling weak, lightheaded or faint” and “pain or discomfort of the jaw, neck or back” are symptomatic of heart attacks.
- 66.9% did not know that “sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes” is NOT symptomatic of heart attacks.

Table 17: Knowledge about symptoms for stroke: (Which of the following do you think is a symptom of a stroke. For each, tell me yes, no, or you’re not sure) South Carolina, 2003.

Symptoms	Answer**		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know/Not sure (%)
Sudden confusion or trouble speaking	86.3 (85.0-87.5)	3.6 (3.0-4.4)	10.1 (9.1-11.2)
Sudden numbness or weakness of face, arm, or leg, especially on one side	92.8 (91.7-93.6)	2.0 (1.6-2.6)	5.2 (4.4-6.2)
Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes	64.7 (63.2-66.2)	8.5 (7.6-9.5)	26.8 (25.4-28.2)
Sudden chest pain or discomfort*	39.1 (37.6-40.7)	31.6 (30.2-33.0)	29.3 (27.9-30.7)
Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of balance	85.0 (83.8-86.2)	4.1 (3.5-4.9)	10.9 (9.9-11.9)
Severe headache with no known cause	61.9 (60.3-63.5)	11.3 (10.3-12.4)	26.8 (25.3-28.2)

*This is not a symptom of a stroke.

** Parentheses are 95% Confidence Intervals



- 38.1% of adults interviewed in 2003 did not know or were not sure that “severe headache with no known cause” and 35.3% of people did not know or was not sure that “sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes” are symptomatic of a stroke attack.
- 68.4% did not know that “sudden chest pain or discomfort” is NOT symptomatic of stroke attacks.

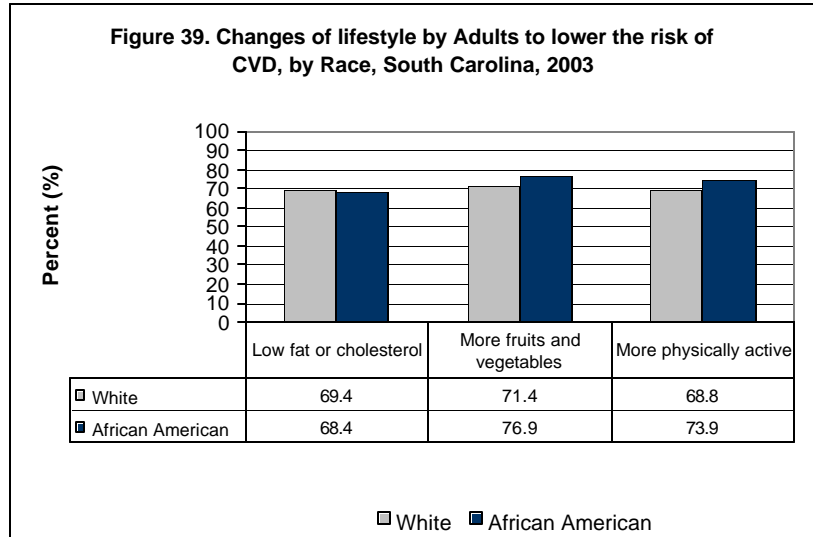
The American Stroke Association says these are the warning signs of stroke:

- *Sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body*
- *Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding*
- *Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes*
- *Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination*
- *Sudden, severe headache with no known cause*

Cardiovascular Disease

Low fat and low cholesterol diet: (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you: eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?)

- Among 5434 respondents, 68.6% said they ate fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods to lower their risk.
- There was a difference by gender, with males responding positively less often than females (62.7% vs. 73.8%).



- There was no difference between Caucasians and African Americans.
- Younger people aged 18-24 had a lower rate of eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods for cardiovascular health relative to respondents in any other age group.
- Higher education was associated with eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods for cardiovascular health with those respondents with a college education having a higher prevalence (74.4%) than those respondents with less than a High School education (60.2%).

Professional advise on eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to ...eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?)

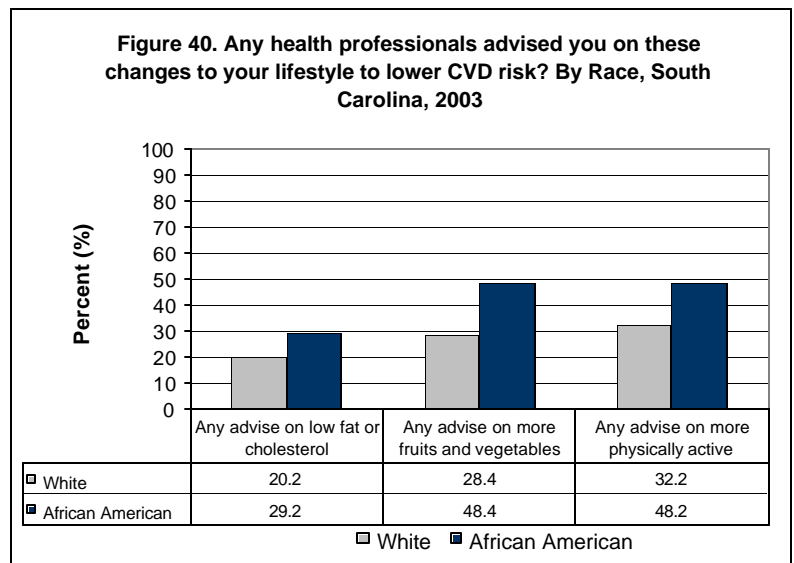
- Only 21.9% of respondents had received any professional advise on eating fewer high fat or cholesterol foods.
- African-Americans were advised more often than Caucasians to eat fewer high fat and cholesterol foods (29.2% vs. 20.2%).
- Prevalence did not vary by education level.

Eating more fruits and vegetables (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you.... eating more fruits and vegetables)

- 72.8% of all the respondents said they were eating more fruits and vegetables to lower the cardiovascular disease risk. More females (78.3%) than males (66.8%) reported changing their dietary habits although the percentage of females showed a slight decrease from the levels of 2002 (79.5%). Also, a higher percentage of African-Americans (76.9%) than Caucasians (71.4%) indicated that they were eating more fruits and vegetables.
- As age increased from “18-24” to “65+”, this percentage rose from 58.5% to 80.8%; there was no trend by either household income or education level.

Professional advise on eating more fruits and vegetables (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...eating more fruits and vegetables)

- 33.3% of respondents said they had received such advice;
- There was a small difference found between males and females; women reported a higher percent of having been advised to eat more fruits and vegetables (36.1%).
- 48.4% of African-Americans received such advice while 28.4% of Caucasians did. This prevalence for African-Americans did not change between 2002 and 2003.
- People of lower educational levels were more likely to hear this advice than those with higher educations (46.1% of those with “less than High School” compared with 32.7% for “Some Post-High School” and 25.3% for “College Graduates”).



- People from low-income households were more likely to receive this advice than people from higher income households: 47.5% for “Less than \$15,000” households compared with 26.8% for “\$50,000+” households.

Physical Activities (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you....more physically active)

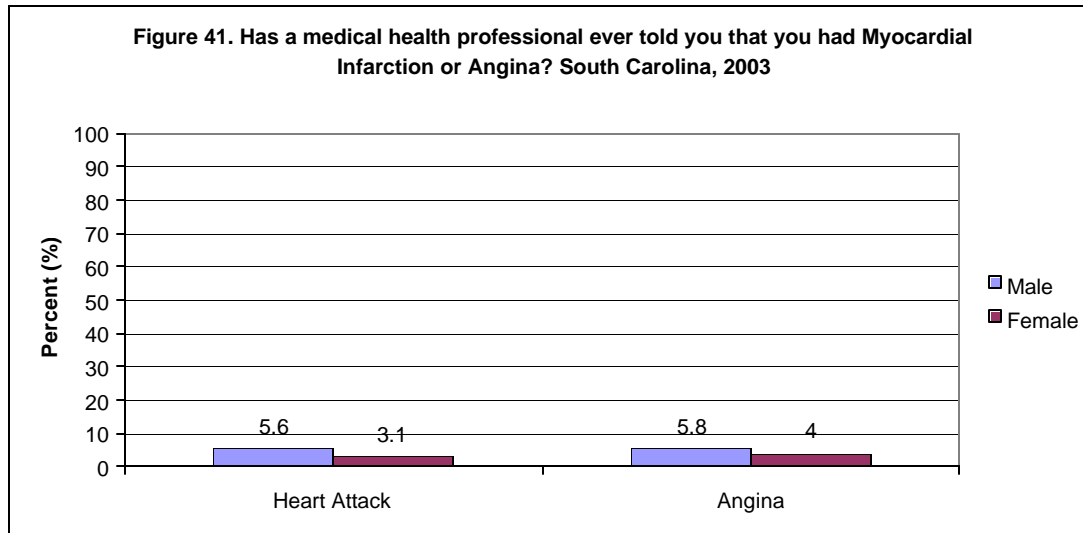
- Among the 5,502 respondents, 70.3% said “yes”.
- No difference was found between males and females.
- Those respondents who were African-American (73.9%) and those respondents with a college education (75.1%) were more likely to be more physically active to lower their risk of developing heart disease or stroke.

Professional advice on physical activities: (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...be more physically active?)

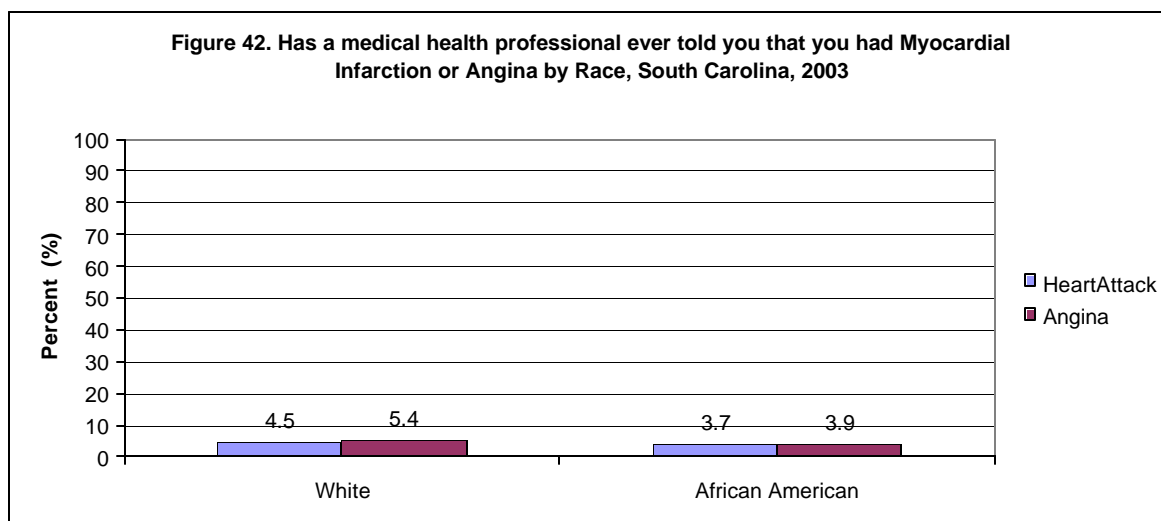
- In total, 35.9% respondents reported that they had received such advice from health professionals. This was a decrease in prevalence from 2002
- There was a decrease in the prevalence of reporting such advice with increasing education level. Additionally, those earning an annual household income of less than \$15,000 and those earning greater than \$50,000 had a different prevalence of reporting they had received such advice (46.4% vs 31.3%).
- 48.2% for African-Americans vs. 32.2% for Caucasians reported receiving the advice.
- The “55-64 “ age group had a higher prevalence (45.4%) of receiving this advice than those aged “18-24” (26.1%).

Heart attack and Angina: (Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? 1. A heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction 2. Angina or coronary heart disease)

- 4.3 % of the respondents said they had a diagnosed heart attack, which was an increase in prevalence from 2002.
- 4.9% reported that they had diagnosed angina or coronary heart disease which was a decrease in prevalence from 2002.
- Males were more likely to be diagnosed with heart attack than females.



- The risk of myocardial infarctions increased with age (negligible for the 18-24 age group to 13.1% for the 65+ age group). This pattern is consistent with that for angina.



Stroke: (Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? A stroke)

- 2.8% of South Carolina adults reported an occurrence of stroke.

Aspirin: (Do you take aspirin daily or every other day?)¹⁸

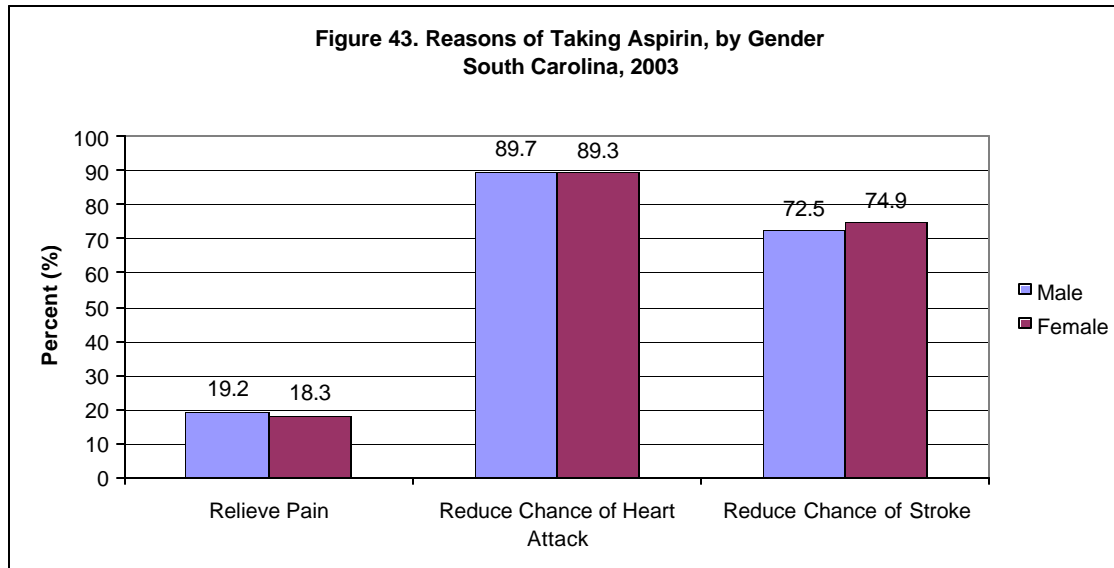
- 34.7% of respondents said they were taking aspirin.

¹⁸ This question was only asked of those respondents 35 years or older.

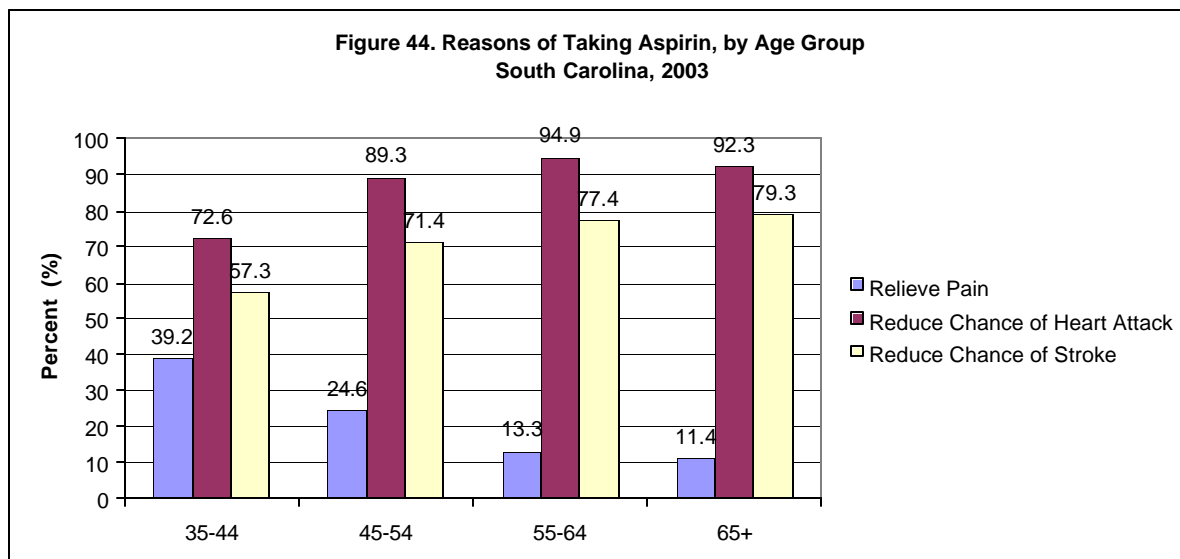
- More males (38.7%) were on an aspirin regimen than females (31.3%), and as age increased from “35-44” to “65+”, this percentage rose from 17.1% to 50.0%.

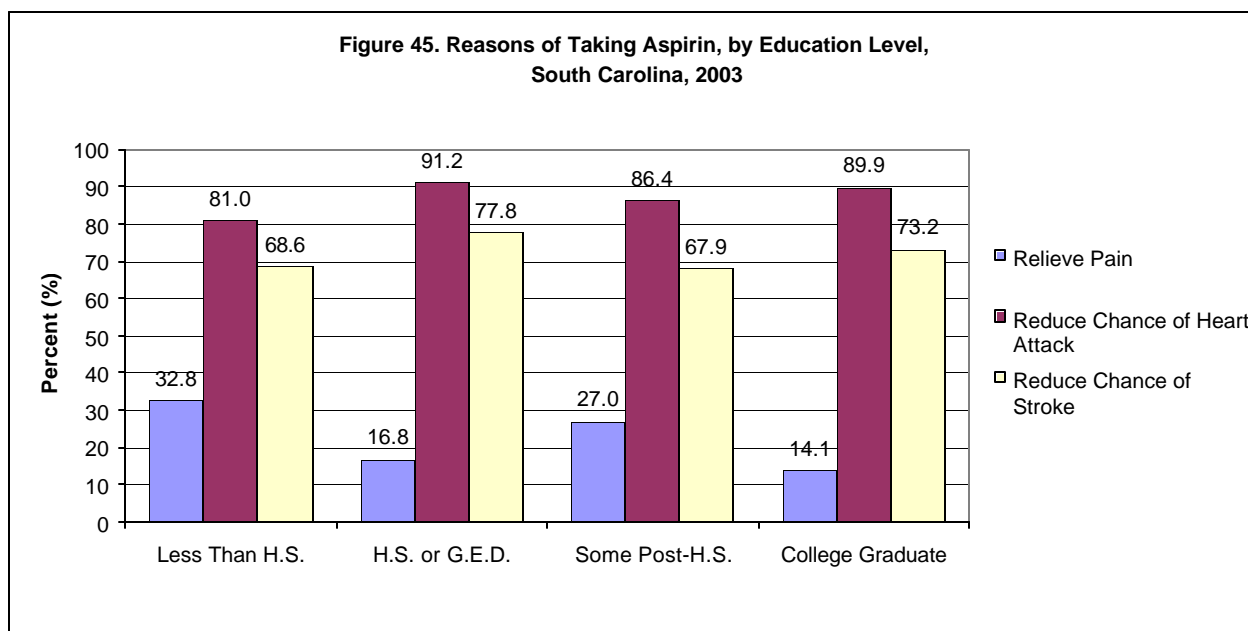
Why do you take aspirin...

- There was no difference between genders for the reasons why people take aspirin. “To reduce their chances of a heart attack” was the response most people gave.



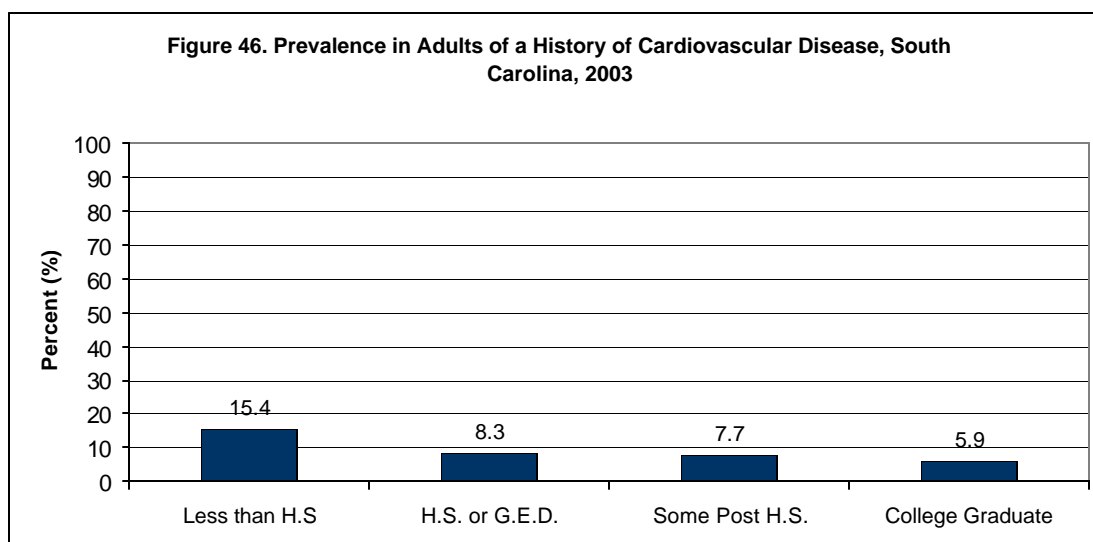
- As the age of respondents increased, the percent age of people who took aspirin to relieve pain decreased.





History of Any Cardiovascular Disease¹⁹

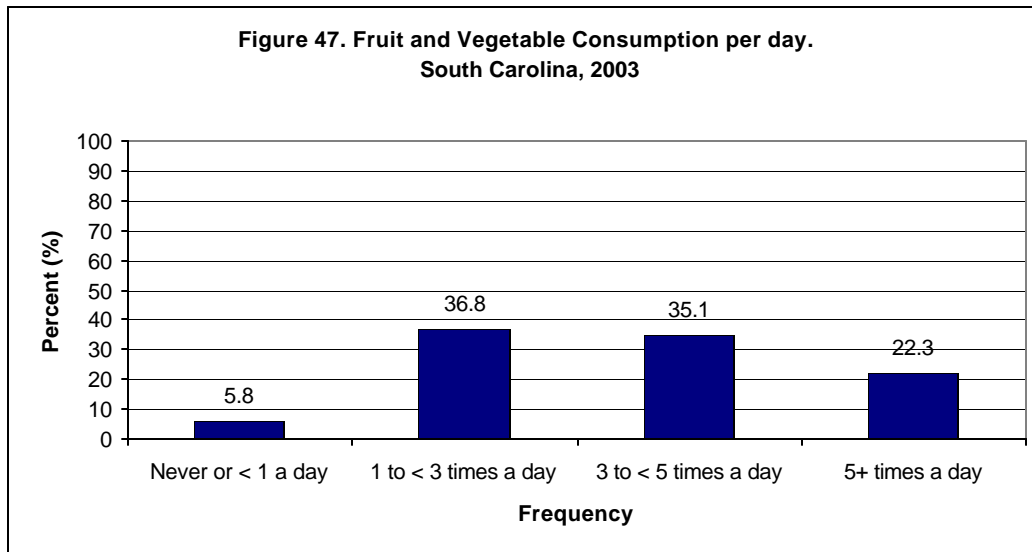
- 8.4% of South Carolina adults had a history of cardiovascular disease.
- Females had a lower prevalence than males (7.2% vs. 9.7%).
- One out of four South Carolina adults 65 years or older self reported a history of cardiovascular disease.



¹⁹ Based on questions asked about heart attack, stroke or angina.

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

- In 2003, 22.3% of respondents reported consuming fruit and vegetables five or more times a day.



- Females were more likely (26.2%) to consume fruits and vegetables five or more times a day than males (18.0%).
- More college graduates (29.2%) consumed five or more servings of fruits or vegetables a day than people with less than high school education (18.8%).

Table 18: Fruit and Vegetable Consumption per Day*

	Total	Less than once or never			1 to less than 3 times			3 to less than 5 times			5 or more times		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	5,924	310	5.8	5.1- 6.6	2,075	36.8	35.4-38.4	2,146	35.1	33.6-36.5	1,393	22.3	21.1-23.5
GENDER													
Male	2,242	142	6.7	5.6- 8.0	901	40.7	38.3-43.2	791	34.6	32.2-37.0	408	18.0	16.2-19.9
Female	3,682	168	5.0	4.2- 5.9	1,174	33.3	31.5-35.1	1,355	35.6	33.8-37.3	985	26.2	24.6-27.8
RACE													
White	4,610	206	5.1	4.4- 5.9	1,594	36.2	34.6-37.9	1,718	35.9	34.4-37.5	1,092	22.7	21.4-24.1
African American	1,107	88	7.3	5.8- 9.1	424	40.5	37.0-44.1	362	32.7	29.4-36.1	233	19.5	16.9-22.4
Other	157	14	8.9	4.8-15.9	43	28.3	20.6-37.5	47	35.0	25.9-45.3	53	27.8	20.5-36.5
AGE													
18-24	384	33	8.1	5.6-11.6	164	44.7	39.1-50.5	110	29.0	24.0-34.6	77	18.2	14.3-22.8
25-34	948	63	6.3	4.8- 8.3	380	41.6	37.9-45.2	310	32.7	29.3-36.4	195	19.4	16.6-22.5
35-44	1,128	85	8.1	6.4-10.2	420	38.6	35.3-41.9	371	30.9	28.0-34.0	252	22.4	19.7-25.4
45-54	1,194	49	4.0	2.9- 5.5	430	36.4	33.3-39.6	463	39.9	36.7-43.1	252	19.7	17.4-22.3
55-64	998	38	4.5	3.2- 6.3	320	33.2	29.9-36.6	393	38.7	35.4-42.2	247	23.6	20.8-26.6
65+	1,215	38	3.5	2.5- 5.0	342	27.0	24.3-29.9	484	39.7	36.6-42.9	351	29.7	26.8-32.8
EDUCATION													
Less Than H.S.	726	91	13.0	10.3-16.2	276	38.0	33.9-42.4	230	30.2	26.3-34.3	129	18.8	15.5-22.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,820	118	6.6	5.4- 8.0	751	43.1	40.3-45.9	627	33.2	30.6-35.9	324	17.1	15.1-19.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,533	59	4.6	3.4- 6.2	532	36.4	33.6-39.4	566	35.5	32.7-38.5	376	23.4	21.0-26.0
College Graduate	1,834	41	2.4	1.7- 3.4	510	29.1	26.8-31.6	720	39.3	36.8-41.9	563	29.2	26.9-31.6
HOUSEHOLD INCOME													
Less than \$15,000	714	79	11.7	9.0-15.2	268	40.0	35.4-44.8	237	32.6	28.4-37.2	130	15.6	12.8-18.8
\$15,000- \$24,999	1,000	63	6.6	5.0- 8.7	373	39.3	35.6-43.0	340	33.5	30.0-37.2	224	20.6	17.8-23.6
\$25,000- \$34,999	741	41	6.0	4.2- 8.5	283	40.6	36.3-45.1	250	32.1	28.3-36.2	167	21.2	17.8-25.1
\$35,000- \$49,999	875	36	4.2	2.9- 5.9	319	37.9	34.1-41.8	312	34.1	30.5-37.9	208	23.9	20.6-27.5
\$50,000+	1,855	50	3.6	2.6- 4.8	577	32.4	30.0-34.9	770	40.3	37.8-42.9	458	23.7	21.6-25.9

* Data in this table was derived from the fruits and vegetables questions.

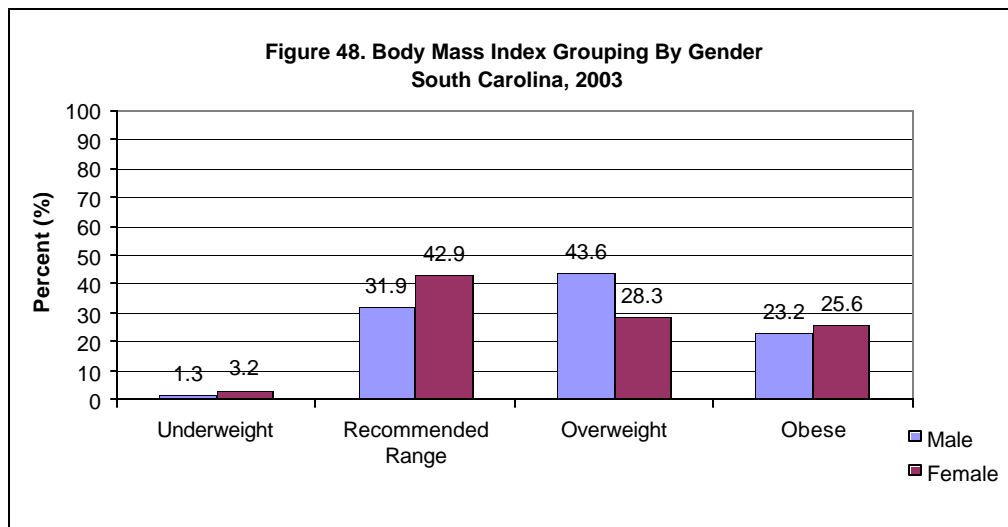
Weight Control

Body Mass Index Grouping-Underweight, Recommended Range, Overweight and Obese²⁰

Healthy People 2010:

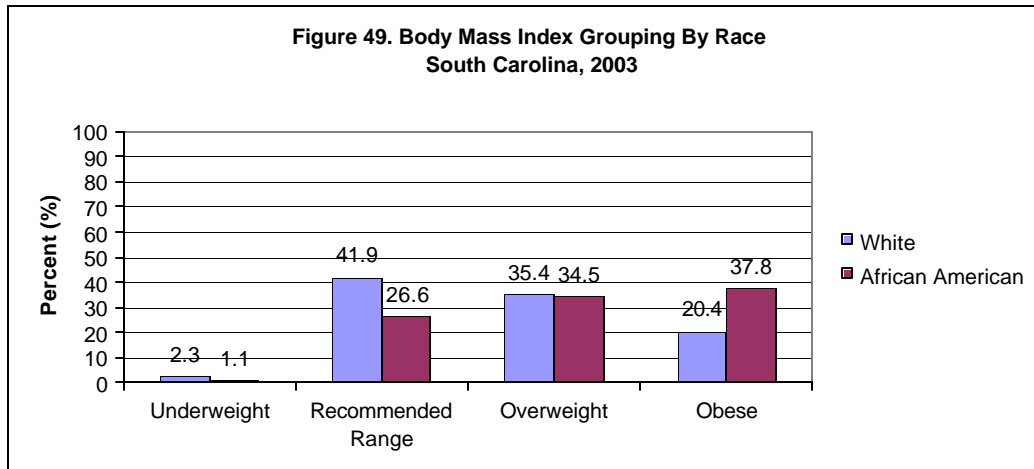
Objective 19.2: Obese, BMI ³ 30, Ages ³20: Goal: 15%

- 24.5% of respondents were obese and 35.8% were considered overweight.
- A predominant proportion (62.6%) of respondents had a weight problem; that is, they were overweight, obese or underweight, a decrease from 2002.
- More males were observed to be overweight (43.6%) than females (28.3%).
- Females were more likely (42.9%) to be of recommended BMI range than males (31.9%).

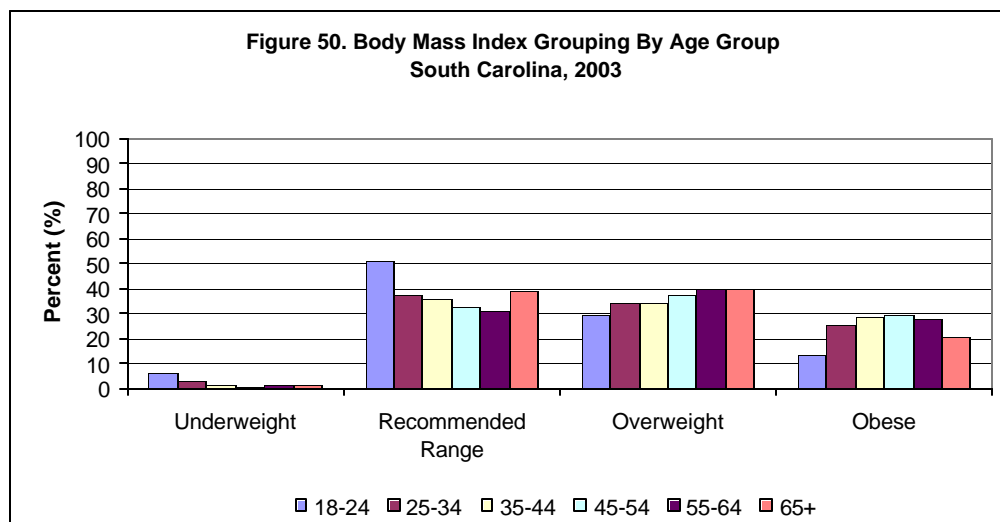


- Caucasians were more likely (41.9%) to be in the recommended BMI range than African-Americans (26.6%); African-Americans (37.8%) were more likely to be obese than Caucasians (20.4%).

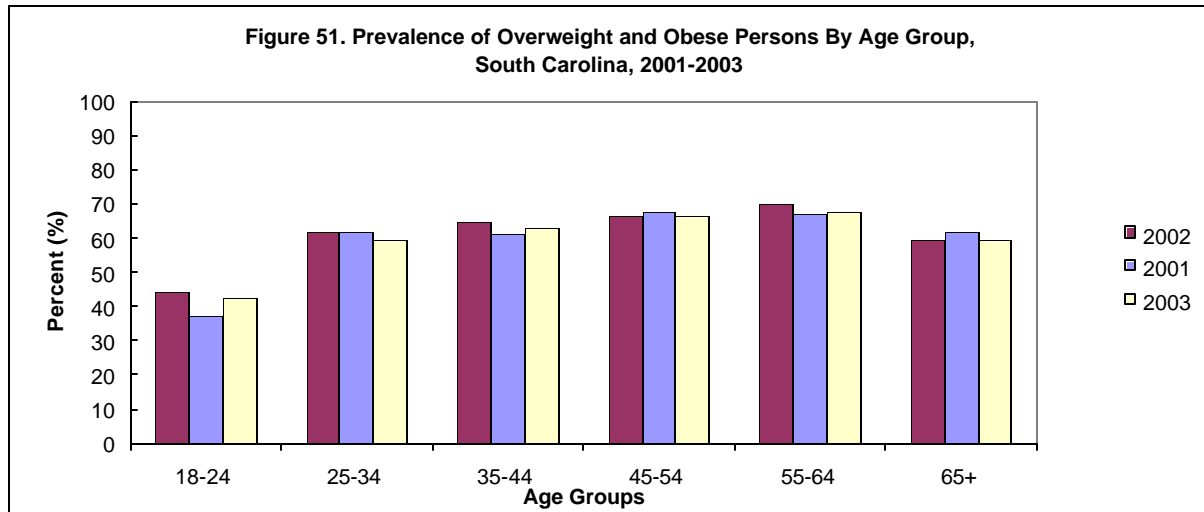
²⁰ Body mass index is computed as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared: (kg/ m²). BMI is an intermediate variable used in calculating these measures. Underweight=BMI less than 18.5, Recommended Range=BMI 18.5 to 24.9, Overweight=BMI 25.0 to 29.9 and Obese= BMI greater than 29.9.



- Caucasians and African-Americans were both equally likely to be overweight.
- Respondents aged 18-24 years were more likely (50.9%) to be in the recommended range of body mass index than any other age group.



- The prevalence of obesity decreased with advances in education (from 28.3% for persons with less than high school education to 18.3% for college graduates) and increases in annual household incomes (from 31.9% for households with less than \$15,000 to 21.3% for households with more than or equal to \$50,000).
- Males were more likely (66.8%) than females (53.9%) to be overweight or obese.



- African-Americans were more likely (72.3%) than Caucasians (55.8%) to be overweight or obese.
- The least likely age group to be overweight or obese is the 18-24 years age group (42.6%). This pattern was consistent with the observation of 2002.
- Those respondents with less than a high school education had a higher prevalence of being overweight and obese than college graduates.

Table 19: Distribution of Body Mass Index Grouping: Underweight, Recommended Range, Overweight and Obese, South Carolina, 2003.

	Total	Underweight			Recommended Range			Overweight			Obese		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	5,686	120	2.3	1.8- 2.9	2,168	37.5	36.0-39.0	2,026	35.8	34.3-37.3	1,372	24.5	23.2-25.8
GENDER													
Male	2,215	15	1.3	0.7- 2.4	681	31.9	29.6-34.3	996	43.6	41.1-46.1	523	23.2	21.2-25.3
Female	3,471	105	3.2	2.5- 4.0	1,487	42.9	41.0-44.8	1,030	28.3	26.6-30.0	849	25.6	24.0-27.4
RACE													
White	4,436	98	2.3	1.8- 3.0	1,831	41.9	40.2-43.6	1,589	35.4	33.8-37.0	918	20.4	19.1-21.7
African American	1,058	13	1.1	0.6- 2.0	272	26.6	23.5-30.0	358	34.5	31.0-38.1	415	37.8	34.4-41.3
Other	151	8	7.8	3.4-17.1	53	29.8	22.1-38.9	62	46.0	36.3-56.0	28	16.4	10.8-24.0
AGE													
18-24	369	21	6.5	3.9-10.5	192	50.9	45.1-56.8	104	29.1	24.0-34.9	52	13.5	10.0-17.8
25-34	912	32	2.9	1.9- 4.3	371	37.7	34.1-41.3	282	34.3	30.7-38.1	227	25.1	22.0-28.6
35-44	1,092	19	1.4	0.9- 2.2	413	35.5	32.4-38.7	361	34.3	31.0-37.6	299	28.9	25.9-32.2
45-54	1,163	13	0.9	0.5- 1.6	400	32.6	29.7-35.7	426	37.4	34.3-40.7	324	29.1	26.2-32.2
55-64	951	12	1.1	0.6- 1.9	317	31.3	28.2-34.7	375	39.8	36.4-43.4	247	27.8	24.6-31.2
65+	1,165	23	1.7	1.1- 2.6	457	38.7	35.5-41.9	466	39.4	36.2-42.7	219	20.3	17.6-23.2
EDUCATION													
Less Than H.S.	688	8	1.6	0.8- 3.5	225	33.2	29.1-37.6	258	36.8	32.5-41.3	197	28.3	24.5-32.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,753	37	2.1	1.3- 3.1	613	34.8	32.1-37.6	608	34.2	31.5-37.0	495	28.9	26.4-31.6
Some Post-H.S.	1,474	34	2.6	1.7- 4.1	562	38.1	35.2-41.1	522	35.9	33.0-39.0	356	23.4	21.0-25.9
College Graduate	1,765	41	2.5	1.6- 3.8	764	42.2	39.6-44.8	636	37.0	34.4-39.6	324	18.3	16.4-20.5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME													
Less than \$15,000	689	20	3.5	1.9- 6.4	220	33.5	29.1-38.3	230	31.1	26.9-35.7	219	31.9	27.6-36.5
\$15,000- \$24,999	973	23	2.5	1.4- 4.6	333	34.6	31.1-38.3	326	33.0	29.6-36.7	291	29.9	26.5-33.4
\$25,000- \$34,999	724	19	2.9	1.7- 4.7	265	36.1	32.0-40.5	276	37.9	33.6-42.4	164	23.1	19.7-27.0
\$35,000- \$49,999	854	15	1.4	0.8- 2.6	319	36.3	32.6-40.2	309	38.5	34.5-42.5	211	23.8	20.7-27.2
\$50,000+	1,801	32	1.7	1.1- 2.6	736	39.3	36.8-41.8	664	37.7	35.2-40.3	369	21.3	19.2-23.5

Race Related Issues

How do people usually classify you in this country?

- There was agreement between reported race and the responses on this question.

How often do you think of your race?

- Overall, 6.7% of South Carolina adults responded that they thought of their race constantly.
- African-Americans reported they thought about their race constantly more than Caucasians (19.0% versus 1.9%).

Within the past 12 months at work, do you feel you were treated worse than, the same as, or better than people of other races?²¹

- African-Americans reported that they felt they were treated worse at work (16.4%) 4 times more often than Caucasians reported (3.9%).
- There was no difference by gender.

Within the past 12 months when seeking health care, do you feel your experiences were worse than, the same as, or better than people of other races?

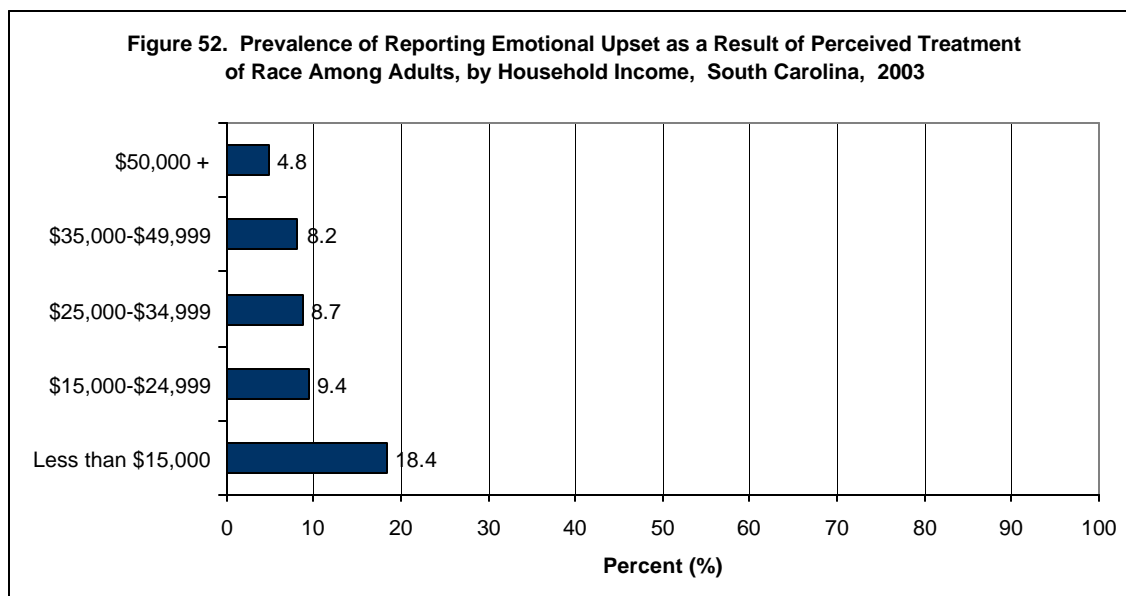
- In response to this question, there was no difference by gender.
- African-Americans reported that they felt their experience when seeking health care was worse than other races four times as often as Caucasians (9.3% versus 2.2%).

Within the past 30 days, have you felt emotionally upset, eg. angry, sad, or frustrated, as a result of how you were treated based on your race?

- 8.5% of South Carolina adults reported that they felt emotionally upset because of how they were treated based on race.
- There was no difference for reporting emotional upset for men and women.

²¹ This question was asked of those who worked for wages, were self-employed or out of work for less than one year.

- Those respondents who were African-American (18.8%) and those with a household income less than \$15,000(18.4%) were more likely to report an emotional response.



Within the past 30 days, have you experienced any physical symptoms, eg. headache, upset stomach, tensing of your muscles, or a pounding heart, as result of how you were treated based on your race?

- 4.2% of South Carolina adults reported that they had experienced physical symptoms because of how they were treated based on race.
- Those respondents who were African-American (9.3%) reported physical symptoms more often than Caucasians (2.3%).

Table 20: Within the past 12 months at work, do you feel you were treated worse than, the same as, or better than people of other races?*

	Total	Worse than other races			Same as other races			Better than other races			Worse/Better than other races			Encountered people of same race		
	Respondents	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3,117	205	7.3	6.2- 8.6	2,706	85.6	83.9-87.1	129	4.7	3.9- 5.8	32	1.3	0.8- 2.0	45	1.1	0.8- 1.6
GENDER																
Male	1,324	78	6.9	5.4- 8.9	1,152	85.5	82.9-87.7	60	4.9	3.6- 6.5	17	1.7	0.9- 3.2	17	1	0.6- 1.7
Female	1,793	127	7.8	6.4- 9.4	1,554	85.6	83.5-87.5	69	4.6	3.5- 6.1	15	0.7	0.4- 1.3	28	1.3	0.9- 1.9
RACE																
White	2,435	94	3.9	3.1- 4.8	2,182	89.8	88.3-91.0	101	4.3	3.4- 5.3	18	0.7	0.4- 1.2	40	1.4	1.0- 2.0
African American	575	99	16.4	13.1-20.3	438	75.5	70.9-79.6	21	5.1	3.2- 8.1	12	2.5	1.1- 5.5	5	0.5	0.2- 1.3
Other	91	12	14.3	7.3-25.9	72	76.1	63.7-85.2	6	7.2	3.1-15.7	1	2.4	0.3-15.2	0	0	. - .
AGE																
18-24	207	19	7.6	4.6-12.3	171	81.8	74.9-87.2	10	6.3	3.3-11.6	5	3.6	1.3- 9.6	2	0.7	0.2- 2.8
25-34	674	49	7.7	5.6-10.6	585	84.7	80.9-87.9	29	5.9	3.9- 8.9	3	0.5	0.1- 2.2	8	1.2	0.6- 2.5
35-44	827	60	8.0	6.0-10.7	717	86.0	83.0-88.6	33	4	2.7- 5.7	9	1.1	0.5- 2.4	8	0.9	0.4- 1.8
45-54	819	52	7.7	5.6-10.3	707	85.5	82.4-88.1	37	4.4	3.1- 6.3	12	1.3	0.7- 2.6	11	1.1	0.6- 2.1
55-64	441	21	5.1	2.9- 8.6	393	89.3	85.3-92.2	15	3.5	2.1- 5.9	3	0.6	0.2- 2.0	9	1.5	0.7- 3.0
65+	129	2	1.4	0.3- 5.3	116	91.1	84.7-95.0	5	3.4	1.4- 8.4	0	0	. - .	6	4.1	1.7- 9.4
EDUCATION																
Less Than H.S.	217	21	14	9.0-21.1	186	80.1	72.3-86.1	4	2.9	1.0- 7.9	3	1.9	0.4- 8.2	3	1.1	0.3- 4.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	918	70	7.3	5.5- 9.6	795	84.6	81.2-87.5	33	5.4	3.6- 7.9	13	2.3	1.1- 4.6	7	0.4	0.2- 0.9
Some Post-H.S.	848	57	7.7	5.7-10.5	726	85.1	81.9-87.8	34	4.2	2.9- 6.1	10	0.9	0.5- 1.7	21	2.1	1.3- 3.4
College Graduate	1,132	57	5.1	3.8- 6.8	997	88.4	86.1-90.3	58	5.1	3.8- 6.7	6	0.3	0.1- 0.9	14	1.1	0.6- 1.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME																
Less than \$15,000	179	16	10.5	6.1-17.5	147	78.2	68.7-85.4	7	4.7	2.0-10.4	5	5.3	1.6-16.4	4	1.3	0.4- 4.0
\$15,000- \$24,999	445	49	9.8	7.2-13.3	376	83.0	78.0-87.1	12	5.4	2.7-10.2	4	0.9	0.2- 3.2	4	0.9	0.3- 2.8
\$25,000- \$34,999	422	35	8.7	5.9-12.6	359	84.2	79.5-88.1	14	3.5	1.9- 6.5	6	1.8	0.7- 4.5	8	1.8	0.8- 3.9
\$35,000- \$49,999	545	32	6.9	4.5-10.5	477	86.9	83.0-90.0	23	4.3	2.8- 6.6	5	1.0	0.3- 2.6	8	0.9	0.4- 1.9
\$50,000+	1,307	59	4.8	3.6- 6.4	1,160	88.5	86.3-90.3	65	5.2	4.0- 6.9	9	0.5	0.3- 1.1	14	0.9	0.5- 1.6

* This question was asked only of those who were employed for wages, self-employed or were out of employment for less than a year.

Epilepsy and Seizures

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have seizure disorder or epilepsy?

- 2.4% of South Carolina adults reported that they had been told they had a seizure disorder or epilepsy.

Physical and Sexual Violence

Within the past 12 months, on any occasion were you hit, slapped, kicked, raped or otherwise physically hurt by a spouse, partner, ex-spouse or partner, boyfriend, girlfriend or date?

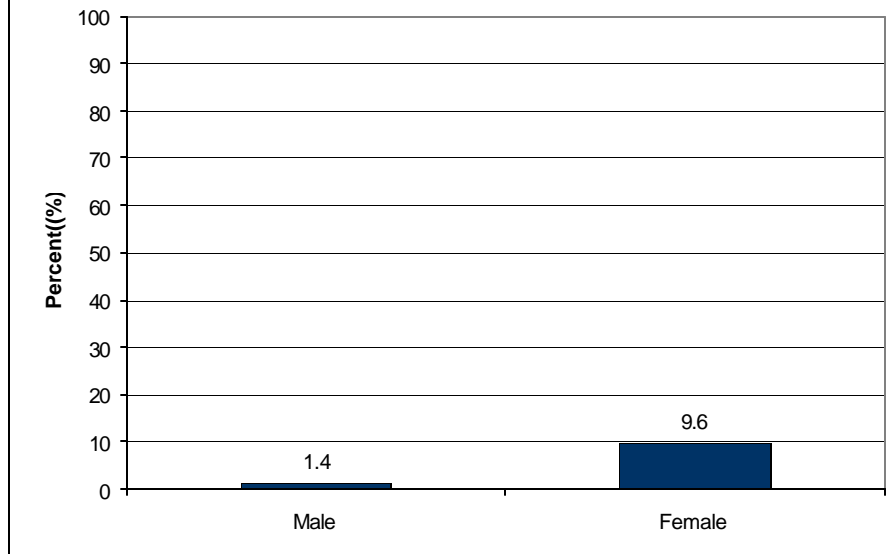
- 2.9% of respondents who answered this question reported that they had experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.
- African-Americans reported violence twice as often as did Caucasians (4.3% vs. 2.3%).
- There was no difference by gender.
- Sample size did not permit analyses by age, education or household income.

Has anyone ever had sex with you against your will or without your consent? This would include situations where verbal threats, coercion, physical force, or a weapon was used or you were not able to give consent for some reason.²²

- 5.7% of South Carolina adults reported ever having sex against their will.
- Females reported ever having sex against their will more than males. (9.6% vs. 1.4%).
- There was a slightly negative trend with increasing household income.
- There was no difference by race.

²² Includes vaginal, anal, and oral sex, as well as the insertion of fingers or any other type of object into the vagina or anus of a person

Figure 53. Has anyone ever had sex with you against your will or without your consent? South Carolina 2003



Has anyone ever attempted to have sex with you against your will or without your consent, but intercourse/penetration did not occur? Again, this would include situations where verbal threats, coercion, physical force, or a weapon was used, or you were not able to give consent for some reason.

- 4.2% of adults reported yes.
- Females reported yes more often than males (6.2% vs. 2.2%).

2003 South Carolina BRFSS Questionnaire

Core 1: Health Status

C01Q01

Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

1. Excellent
2. Very good
3. Good
4. Fair
5. Poor
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C01Q02

Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

- ___ Number of days
88. None
 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 99. REFUSED

C01Q03

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

- ___ Number of days (76-77)
88. None
 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 99. REFUSED

C01Q03 – ONLY GET IF C01Q02<88 OR C01Q03<88

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

- ___ Number of days (78-79)
88. None
 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 99. REFUSED

Core 2: Health Care Access

C02Q01

Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

1. Yes (80)
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C02Q02

Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

(If "No," ask: "Is there more than one or is there no person who you think of?")

1. Yes, only one (81)
2. More than one
3. No

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C02Q03

Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost?

1. Yes (82)
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Core 3: Exercise

C03Q01

During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

1. Yes (83)
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Core 4: Diabetes

C04Q01

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

(If "Yes" and respondent is female, ask: "Was this only when you were pregnant?") (84)

1. Yes
2. Yes, but female told only during pregnancy
3. No
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Module 1: Diabetes

M01Q01 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1

How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?

- ___ Code age in years [97 = 97 and older] (205-206)
98. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
 99. REFUSED

M01Q02 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1

Are you now taking insulin?

1. Yes (207)
2. No
8. REFUSED

M01Q03 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1

Are you now taking diabetes pills?

1. Yes (208)
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M01Q04 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1

About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.

(209-211)

- 1 ☐ Times per day
- 2 ☐ Times per week
- 3 ☐ Times per month
- 4 ☐ Times per year

888. NEVER
777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

M01Q05 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1

About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.

(212-214)

- 1 ☐ Times per day
- 2 ☐ Times per week
- 3 ☐ Times per month
- 4 ☐ Times per year

888. NEVER
555. NO FEET
777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

M01Q06 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1

Have you ever had any sores or irritations on your feet that took more than four weeks to heal?

(215)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

M01Q07 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1

About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?

(216-217)

— Number of times [76 = 76 or more]
88. NONE
77. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

M01Q08 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1

A test for hemoglobin "A one C" measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for hemoglobin "A one C"?

(218-219)

— Number of times [76 = 76 or more]
88. NONE
98. NEVER HEARD OF HEMOGLOBIN "A ONE C" TEST
77. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

M01Q09 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1 AND M01Q05<=555

About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?

(220-221)

— Number of times [76 = 76 or more]
88. NONE
77. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

M01Q10 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1

When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.

(222)

Read only if necessary:

- 1. Within the past month (anytime less than 1 month ago)
- 2. Within the past year (1 month but less than 12 months ago)

- 3. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 4. 2 or more years ago
- 8. NEVER
- 7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

M01Q11 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1

Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?

(223)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

M01Q12 – ONLY GET IF C04Q01=1

Have you ever taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?

(224)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Core 5: Hypertension Awareness

C05Q01

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

(If "Yes" and respondent is female, ask: "Was this only when you were pregnant?") (85)

- 1. Yes
- 2. Yes, but female told only during pregnancy – SKIP TO C06Q01

C06Q01

- 4. No – SKIP TO C06Q01
- 7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE – SKIP TO C06Q01
- 9. REFUSED – SKIP TO C06Q01

C05Q02

Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?

(86)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Core 6: Cholesterol Awareness

C06Q01

Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

87)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No – SKIP TO C07Q01
- 7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE – SKIP TO C07Q01
- 9. REFUSED – SKIP TO C07Q01

C06Q02 – ONLY GET IF C06Q01=1

About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?

(88)

Read only if necessary:

- 1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 4. 5 or more years ago
- 7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE

9. REFUSE

C06Q03 - ONLY GET IF C06Q01=1

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high? (89)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Core 7: Fruits and Vegetables

C07Q01

These next questions are about the foods you usually eat or drink. Please tell me how often you eat or drink each one, for example, twice a week, three times a month, and so forth. Remember, I am only interested in the foods **you** eat. Include all foods **you** eat, both at home and away from home.

How often do you drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato? (90-92)

1. Per day
2. Per week
3. Per month
4. Per year
555. NEVER
777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

C07Q02

Not counting juice, how often do you eat fruit?

(93-95)

1. Per day
2. Per week
3. Per month
4. Per year
555. NEVER
777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

C07Q03

How often do you eat green salad?

(96-98)

1. Per day
2. Per week
3. Per month
4. Per year
555. NEVER
777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

C07Q04

How often do you eat potatoes not including French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips? (99-101)

1. Per day
2. Per week
3. Per month
4. Per year
555. NEVER
777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

C07Q05

How often do you eat carrots?

(102- 104)

1. Per day
2. Per week
3. Per month

4. Per year
555. NEVER
777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

C07Q06

Not counting carrots, potatoes, or salad, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat?

(Example: A serving of vegetables at both lunch and dinner would be two servings.)

- (105-107)
1. Per day
2. Per week
3. Per month
4. Per year
555. NEVER
777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

Core 8: Weight Control

C08Q01

Are you now trying to lose weight?

(108)

1. Yes – **SKIP TO C08Q03**
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C08Q02

Are you now trying to maintain your current weight that is to keep from gaining weight? 9)

1. Yes
3. No – **SKIP TO C08Q05**
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C08Q05**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C08Q05**

C08Q03- ONLY GET IF C08Q01=1 OR C08Q02=1

Are you eating either fewer calories or less fat to...

(110)

lose weight? [If "Yes" TO C08Q01]
keep from gaining weight? [If "Yes", to C08Q02]

Probe for which:

1. Yes, fewer calories
2. Yes, less fat
3. Yes, fewer calories and less fat
4. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

C08Q04- ONLY GET IF C08Q01=1 OR C08Q02=1

Are you using physical activity or exercise to... (111)

lose weight? [If "Yes" to C08Q01]
keep from gaining weight? [If "Yes" to C08Q02]

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C08Q05

In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional given you advice about your weight? (112)

Probe for which:

1. Yes, lose weight
2. Yes, gain weight
3. Yes, maintain current weight
4. No

7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Core 9: Asthma

C09Q01

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had asthma? (113)

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO C10Q01**
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C10Q01**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C10Q01**

C09Q02 – ONLY GET IF C09Q01=1

Do you still have asthma? (114)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
10. REFUSED

Core 10: Immunization

C10Q01

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot? (115)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C10Q02

Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.

(116)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Module 4: Influenza

M04Q01

At what kind of place did you get your last flu shot?

Read only if necessary:

1. A doctor's office or health maintenance organization
2. A health department
3. Another type of clinic or health center (**Example: a community health center**)
4. A senior, recreation, or community center
5. A store (**Examples: supermarket, drug store**)
6. A hospital or emergency room
7. Workplace
8. Some other kind of place

77. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Core 11: Tobacco Use

C11Q01

Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

(117)

NOTE: 5 packs = 100 cigarettes

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO C12Q01**
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C12Q01**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C12Q01**

C11Q02 – ONLY GET IF C11Q01=1

Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? (18)

1. Everyday

2. Some days
3. Not at all – **SKIP TO C12Q01**

9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C12Q01**

C11Q03 – ONLY GET IF C11Q01=1 AND C11Q02<3

During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

9)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Core 12: Alcohol Consumption

C12Q01

A drink of alcohol is 1 can or bottle of beer, 1 glass of wine, 1 can or bottle of wine cooler, 1 cocktail, or 1 shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?

(1222)

1. ___ Days per week
2. ___ Days in past 30

888. No drinks in past 30 days – **SKIP TO C13Q01**

777. Don't know / Not sure

999. Refused – **SKIP TO C13Q01**

C12Q02 – ONLY GET IF C12Q01<888 AND C12Q01<999

On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?

124)

___ Number of drinks

77. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

C12Q03 – ONLY GET IF C12Q01<888 AND C12Q01<999

Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?

___ Number of times

88. NONE
77. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
99. Refused

(237-238)

Core 13: Sun Exposure

C13Q01

The next question is about sunburns including anytime that even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours?

7)

Have you had a sunburn within the past 12 months?

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO C14Q01**
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C14Q01**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C14Q01**

C13Q02 – ONLY GET IF C12Q01=1

Including times when even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours, how many sunburns have you had within the past 12 months? (128)

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five
6. Six or more
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
11. REFUSED

Core 14: Demographics

C14Q01

What is your age? (129-130)

___ Code age in years

07. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE

09. REFUSED

C14Q02

Are you Hispanic or Latino? (131)

1. Yes

2. No

7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE

9. REFUSED

C14Q03

Which one or more of the following would you say is your race? Would you say: White, Black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, or Other? (132-137)

(Check all that apply)

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. Asian
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5. American Indian, Alaska Native or
6. Other [specify] _____
8. NO ADDITIONAL CHOICES
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
12. REFUSED

C14Q04 – ONLY GET IF MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE FOR C14Q03

Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race? (138)

1. White

2. Black or African American

3. Asian

5. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

5. American Indian, Alaska Native or

6. Other [specify] _____

7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE

9. REFUSED

C14Q05

Are you married, divorced, widowed, separated, never married, or a member of an unmarried couple? (139)

Please read:

1. Married
2. Divorced
3. Widowed
4. Separated
5. Never married
6. A member of an unmarried couple
9. REFUSED

C14Q06

How many children less than 18 years of age live in your household? (140-141)

___ Number of children

88. NONE

99. REFUSED

C14Q07

What is the highest grade or year of school you completed? (142)

Read only if necessary:

1. Never attended school or only attended kindergarten
2. Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
3. Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
4. Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)
5. College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)
6. College 4 years or more (College graduate)
9. REFUSED

C14Q08

Are you currently: employed for wages, self-employed, out of work for more than 1 year, out of work for less than 1 year, a homemaker, a student, retired, or unable to work? (143)

1. Employed for wages
2. Self-employed
3. Out of work for more than 1 year
4. Out of work for less than 1 year
5. A Homemaker
6. A Student
7. Retired
8. Unable to work
9. REFUSED

C14Q09

Is your annual household income from all sources? (144-145)

1. Less than \$10,000
2. Less than \$15,000 (\$10,000 to less than \$15,000)
3. Less than \$20,000 (\$15,000 to less than \$20,000)
4. Less than \$25,000 (\$20,000 to less than \$25,000)
5. Less than \$35,000 (\$25,000 to less than \$35,000)
6. Less than \$50,000 (\$35,000 to less than \$50,000)
7. Less than \$75,000 (\$50,000 to less than \$75,000)
8. \$75,000 or more
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

C14Q10

About how much do you weigh without shoes?(146-148)

Round fractions up

___ Weight (pounds)

777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE

999. REFUSED

C14Q11

How much would you like to weigh? (149-151)

___ Weight (pounds)

777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE

999. REFUSED

C14Q12

About how tall are you without shoes? (152-154)

Round fractions down

___ Height ft/inches (Ex. 5 feet 9 inches = 509)

777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE

999. REFUSED

C14Q13

What county do you live in? (155-157)

___ FIPS county code

777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE

999. REFUSED

C14Q14

Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.(158)

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO C14Q16**
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C14Q16**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C14Q16**

C14Q15 – ONLY GET IF C14Q14=1

How many of these phone numbers are residential numbers? (159)

— Residential telephone numbers [6=6 or more]

7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE

9. REFUSED

C14Q16

During the past 12 months, has your household been without telephone service for 1 week or more?

Note: Do not include interruptions of phone service due to weather or natural disasters.

- (160)
1. Yes
 2. No
 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
 9. REFUSED

C14Q17

Indicate sex of respondent. Ask only if necessary.

- (161)
1. Male - **SKIP TO C15Q01**
 2. Female

C14Q18 – ONLY GET IF C14Q17=2 AND C14Q01<45

To your knowledge, are you now pregnant?

- (162)
1. Yes
 2. No
 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
 9. REFUSED

Core 15: Arthritis

C15Q01

The next questions refer to your joints. Please do **NOT** include the back or neck.

DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS, have you had any symptoms of pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint?

- (163)
1. Yes
 2. No – **SKIP TO C15Q04**
 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C15Q04**
 9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C15Q04**

C15Q02 – ONLY GET IF C15Q01=1

Did your joint symptoms **FIRST** begin more than 3 months ago?

- (164)
1. Yes
 2. No
 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
 9. REFUSED

C15Q03 – ONLY GET IF C15Q01=1 AND C15Q02=1

Have you **EVER** seen a doctor or other health professional for these joint symptoms?

- (165)
1. Yes
 2. No
 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
 10. REFUSED

C15Q04

Have you **EVER** been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

- (166)
1. Yes
 2. No
 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
 9. REFUSED

Interviewer note: Arthritis diagnoses include:

rheumatism, polymyalgia rheumatica

osteoarthritis (not osteoporosis)
tendonitis, bursitis, bunion, tennis elbow
carpal tunnel syndrome, tarsal tunnel syndrome
joint infection, Reiter's syndrome
ankylosing spondylitis; spondylitis
rotator cuff syndrome
connective tissue disease, scleroderma, polymyositis,
Reynard's syndrome
vasculitis (giant cell arteritis, Henoch-Schonlein
purpura, Wegener's
granulomatosis, polyarteritis nodosa)

C15Q05 – ONLY GET IF C15Q02=1 OR C15Q04=1

Are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?

- (167)
1. Yes
 2. No
 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
 9. REFUSED

NOTE: If a respondent question arises about medication, then the interviewer should reply:

"Please answer the question based on how you are when you are taking any of the medications or treatments you might use."

C15Q06 – ONLY GET IF (C15Q02=1 OR C15Q04=1) AND C14Q01<65

In this next question we are referring to work for pay. Do arthritis or joint symptoms now affect whether you work, the type of work you do, or the amount of work you do?

(168)

NOTE: If respondent says he/she is retired or out-of-work, reply: "Did arthritis or joint symptoms cause you to stop working? That is, did it affect whether you work or not?"

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Core 16: Falls

C16Q01 – ONLY GET IF C14Q01>45 OR C14Q01=07 OR C14Q01=09

The next question asks about a recent fall. By a fall, we mean when a person unintentionally comes to rest on the ground or another lower level.

In the past 3 months, have you had a fall?

- (169)
1. Yes
 2. No – **SKIP TO C17Q01**
 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C17Q01**
 9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C17Q01**

C16Q02 – ONLY GET IF C16Q01=1

Were you injured? By injured, we mean the fall caused you to limit your regular activities for at least a day or to go see a doctor.

- (170)
1. Yes
 2. No
 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
 9. REFUSED

Core 17: Disability

C17Q01

The following questions are about health problems or impairments you may have.

Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?

- (171)
1. Yes
 2. No
 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
 10. REFUSED

C17Q02

Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?

(172)

Include occasional use or use in certain circumstances

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Core 18: Physical Activity**C18Q01 – ONLY GET IF C14Q08<3**

When you are at work, which of the following best describes what you do?
(173)

If respondent has multiple jobs, include all jobs

Would you say...

1. Mostly sitting or standing
2. Mostly walking
3. Mostly heavy labor or physically demanding work
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C18Q02

We are interested in two types of physical activity – vigorous and moderate. Vigorous activities cause large increases in breathing or heart rate while moderate activities cause small increases in breathing or heart rate.

Now, thinking about the moderate physical activities you do [fill in (when you are not working,) if “employed” or self-employed] in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening, or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate?

(174)

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO C18Q05**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C18Q05**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C18Q05**

C18Q03 – ONLY GET IF C18Q02=1

How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

(175-176)

___ Days per week

77. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C18Q05**
88. DO NOT DO ANY MODERATE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AT LEAST 10 MINUTES AT A TIME – **SKIP TO C18Q05**
99. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C18Q05**

C18Q04 – ONLY GET IF C18Q03<77

On days when you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

(177-179)

___:___ Hours and minutes per day

777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

C18Q05

Now, thinking about the vigorous physical activities you do [fill in (when you are not working,) if “employed” or self-employed] in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate?

(180)

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO C19Q01**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C19Q01**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C19Q01**

C18Q06 – ONLY GET IF C18Q05=1

How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

(181-182)

___ Days per week

77. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C19Q01**
89. DO NOT DO ANY MODERATE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AT LEAST 10 MINUTES AT A TIME – **SKIP TO C19Q01**
99. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C19Q01**

C18Q07 – ONLY GET IF C18Q05=1 AND C18Q06=1

On days when you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

(183-185)

___:___ Hours and minutes per day

777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

Core 19: Veteran's Status**C19Q01**

The next question relates to military service in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or Reserve unit.

Have you ever served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit?
(186)

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO C20Q01**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C20Q01**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C20Q01**

C19Q02 – ONLY GET IF C19Q01=1

Which of the following best describes your service in the United States military?

(187)

Please read:

1. Currently on active duty – **SKIP TO C20Q01**
2. Currently in a National Guard or Reserve unit – **SKIP TO C20Q01**
3. Retired from military service
4. Medically discharged from military service
5. Discharged from military service
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C20Q01**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C20Q01**

C19Q03 – ONLY GET IF C19Q02>2 AND C19Q02<7

In the last 12 months have you received some or all of your health care from VA facilities?

(188)

If “yes” probe for “all” or “some” of the health care.

1. Yes, all of my health care
2. Yes, some of my health care
3. No, no VA health care received
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Core 20: HIV/AIDS**C20Q01 – ONLY GET IF C14Q01<65**

The next few questions are about the national health problem of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Please remember that your answers are strictly confidential and that you don't have to answer every question if you don't want to.

I'm going to read two statements about HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. After I read each one, please tell me whether you think it is true or false, or if you don't know.

A pregnant woman with HIV can get treatment to help reduce the chances that she will pass the virus on to her baby.

(189)

1. True
2. False
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C20Q02 – ONLY GET IF C14Q01<65

There are medical treatments available that are intended to help a person who is infected with HIV to live longer.

(190)

1. True
2. False
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C20Q03 – ONLY GET IF C14Q01<65

How important do you think it is for people to know their HIV status by getting tested?

(191)

Would you say...

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Not at all important
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
8. DEPENDS ON RISK
9. REFUSED

C20Q04 – ONLY GET IF C14Q01<65

Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you many have had as part of a blood donation.

(192)

[Include saliva tests]

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO C20Q08**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO C20Q08**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO C20Q08**

C20Q05 – ONLY GET C20Q04=1

Not including blood donations, in what month and year was your last HIV test?

[include saliva tests]

(193-198)

NOTE: If response is before January 1985, code "Don't know".

___ / ___ Code month and year

- 77 7777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
- 99 9999. REFUSED

C20Q06 – ONLY GET C20Q04=1

I am going to read you a list of reasons why some people have been tested for HIV. Not including blood donations, which of these would you say was the MAIN reason for your last HIV test?

(199-200)

Please read:

___ Reason code

01. It was required
02. Someone suggested you should be tested
03. You thought you may have gotten HIV through sex or drug use
04. You just wanted to find out whether you had HIV
05. You were worried that you could give HIV to someone
06. **IF FEMALE:** You were pregnant
07. It was done as a part of a routine medical checkup
08. Or you were tested for some other reason
77. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

C20Q07 – ONLY GET C20Q04=1

Where did you have your last HIV test at, a private doctor or HMO office, at a counseling and testing site, at a hospital, at a clinic, in a jail or prison, at home, or somewhere else?

___ Facility code

01. Private doctor or HMO
02. Counseling and testing site
03. Hospital
04. Clinic
05. In a jail or prison (or other correctional facility)
06. Home
07. Somewhere else
77. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

C20Q08 – ONLY GET C14Q01<65

I'm going to read you a list. When I'm done, please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You don't need to tell me which one.

(203)

- You have used intravenous drugs in the past year
- You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year
- You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year
- You had anal sex without a condom in the past year

Do any of these situations apply to you?

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

C20Q09 – ONLY GET C14Q01<65

The next question is about sexually transmitted diseases other than HIV, such as syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, or genital herpes.

In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?

(204)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Module 2: Oral Health
M02Q01

How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic?

(225)

NOTE: Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
4. 5 or more years ago
8. NEVER
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M02Q02

How many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease? Do not include teeth lost for other reasons, such as injury or orthodontics.

(226)

NOTE: If wisdom teeth are removed because of tooth decay or gum disease, they should be included in the count for lost teeth. Include teeth lost due to infection.

1. 1 to 5
2. 6 or more but not all
3. All
8. NONE
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M02Q03 – ONLY GET IF M02Q01<8 AND M02Q02<3

How long has it been since you had your teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist?

(227)

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)

- ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years
 4. 5 or more years ago
 8. NEVER
 7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
 9. REFUSED

Module 7: Childhood Asthma

M07Q01 – ONLY GET IF C14Q06<88

Earlier you said there were [fill in number from C14Q06] children age 17 or younger living in your household. How many of these children have ever been diagnosed with asthma?

(259-260)

— Number of children

88. NONE – SKIP TO M08Q01A
77. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE – SKIP TO M08Q01A
99. REFUSED – SKIP TO M08Q01A

M07Q02 – ONLY GET IF M07Q01=1

[Fill in (Does this child/How many of these children) from M07Q01] still have asthma?

(261-262)

If only one child from M07Q01 and response is "Yes" to M07Q02 code "01". If response is "No" code "88".

— Number of children

88. NONE
77. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

Module 8: Heart Attack and Stroke

M08Q01A

Now I would like to ask you about your knowledge of the signs and symptoms of a heart attack and stroke. Which of the following do you think is a symptom of a heart attack? For each, tell me yes, no, or you're not sure. Do you think pain or discomfort in the jaw, neck, or back are symptoms of a heart attack?

(263)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M08Q01B

Do you think feeling weak, lightheaded, or faint are symptoms of a heart attack?

(264)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M08Q01C

(Do you think) chest pain or discomfort (are symptoms of a heart attack?)

(265)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M08Q01D

(Do you think) sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes (is a symptom of a heart attack?)

(266)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M08Q01E

(Do you think) pain or discomfort in the arms or shoulder (are symptoms of a heart attack?)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

(267)

M08Q01F

(Do you think) shortness of breath (is a symptom of a heart attack?)

(268)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M08Q02A

which of the following do you think is a symptom of a stroke? For each, tell me yes, no, or you're not sure.

Do you think sudden confusion or trouble speaking are symptoms of a stroke?

(269)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M08Q02B

Do you think sudden numbness or weakness of face, arm, or leg, especially on one side, are symptoms of a stroke?

(270)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M08Q02C

(Do you think) sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes (is a symptom of a stroke?)

(271)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M08Q02D

(Do you think) sudden chest pain or discomfort (are symptoms of a stroke?)

272)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M08Q02E

(Do you think) sudden trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of balance (are symptoms of a stroke?)

(273)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M08Q02F

(Do you think) severe headache with no known cause (is a symptom of a stroke?)

274)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M08Q03

If you thought someone was having a heart attack or a stroke, what is the first thing you would do?

(275)

Please read:

1. Take them to the hospital

2. Tell them to call their doctor
3. Call 911
4. Call their spouse or a family member
5. Do something else
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Module 9: Cardiovascular Disease

M09Q01A

To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you.... (276)

- Eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?
1. Yes
 2. No
 7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
 9. REFUSED

M09Q01B

(To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you....)
Eating more fruits and vegetables? (277)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q01C

(To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you....)
More physically active? (278)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q02A

Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to... (279)

Eat fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q02B

(Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...)

Eat more fruits and vegetables? (280)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q02C

(Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...)

be more physically active? (281)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q03A

Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? (282)

A heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q03B

(Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following?)

Angina or coronary heart disease (283)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q03C

(Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following?)

A stroke (284)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q04 – ONLY GET IF M09Q03A=1

At what age did you have your first heart attack? (285-286)

-- Code age in years [10=AGE 10 OR LESS]

07. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
09. REFUSED

M09Q05 – ONLY GET IF M09Q03C=1

At what age did you have your first stroke? (287-288)

-- Code age in years [10=AGE 10 OR LESS]

07. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
09. REFUSED

M09Q06 – ONLY GET IF M09Q03A=1 OR M09Q03C=1

After you left the hospital following your [fill in (heart attack) if "yes" to M09Q03a or to M09Q03a and M09Q03c; fill in (stroke) if "Yes" to M09Q03c and "No" to M09Q03a], did you go to any kind of outpatient rehabilitation? This is sometimes called "rehab." (289)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q07 – ONLY GET IF C14Q01>34

Do you take aspirin daily or every other day? (290)

1. Yes – SKIP TO M09Q09A
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q08 – ONLY GET IF M09Q06>1

Do you have a health problem or condition that makes taking aspirin unsafe for you? (291)

If "Yes," ask "Is this a stomach condition?" Code upset stomachs as stomach problems

1. Yes, not stomach related – SKIP TO M10Q01
2. Yes, stomach problems – SKIP TO M10Q01
3. No – SKIP TO M10Q01
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – SKIP TO M10Q01
9. REFUSED – SKIP TO M10Q01

M09Q09A – ONLY GET IF M09Q07=1

Why do you take aspirin...

To relieve pain? (292)

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q09B – ONLY GET IF M09Q07=1

(Why do you take aspirin...)

To reduce the chance of a heart attack?

(293)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M09Q09C – ONLY GET IF M09Q07=1

(Why do you take aspirin...)

To reduce the chance of a stroke?

(294)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Module 10: Folic Acid

M10Q01

Do you currently take any vitamin pills or supplements?

(295)

Include liquid supplements

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO M10Q05**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO M10Q05**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO M10Q05**

M10Q02 – ONLY GET IF M10Q01=1

Are any of these a multivitamin?

(296)

1. Yes – **SKIP TO M10Q04**
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M10Q03 – ONLY GET IF M10Q02>1

Do any of the vitamin pills or supplements you take contain folic acid?

(297)

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO M10Q05**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO M10Q05**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO M10Q05**

M10Q04 – ONLY GET IF M10Q03=1

How often do you take this vitamin pill or supplement?

(298-300)

1. ___ Times per day
2. ___ Times per week
3. ___ Times per month

777. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

M10Q05 – ONLY GET IF C14Q01<45

Some health experts recommend that women take 400 micrograms of the B vitamin folic acid, for which one of the following reasons...

(301)

1. To make strong bones
2. To prevent birth defects
3. To prevent high blood pressure
4. Some other reason
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
11. REFUSED

Module 13: Arthritis

M13Q01 – ONLY GET IF C15Q02=1 OR C15Q04=1

Earlier you indicated that you had arthritis or joint symptoms. Thinking about your arthritis or joint symptoms, which of the following best describes you **TODAY**?

(322)

[Please read]

1. I can do everything I would like to do
2. I can do most things I would like to do
3. I can do some things I would like to do
4. I can hardly do anything I would like to do
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M13Q02 – ONLY GET IF C15Q02=1 OR C15Q04=1

Has a doctor or other health professional **EVER** suggested losing weight to help your arthritis or joint symptoms?

(323)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M13Q03 – ONLY GET IF C15Q02=1 OR C15Q04=1

Has a doctor or other health professional **EVER** suggested physical activity or exercise to help your arthritis or joint symptoms?

(324)

NOTE: If the respondent is unclear about whether this means an increase or decrease in physical activity, this means increase.

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M13Q04 – ONLY GET IF C15Q02=1 OR C15Q04=1

Have you **EVER** taken an educational course or class to teach you how to manage problems related to your arthritis or joint symptoms?

(325)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Module 14: Prostate Cancer Screening

M14Q01 – ONLY GET IF C14Q07=1 AND C14Q01>39

A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?

(326)

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO M14Q03**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO M14Q03**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO M14Q03**

M14Q02 – ONLY GET IF M14Q01=1

How long has it been since you had your last PSA test?

(327)

Read only if necessary:

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M14Q03 – ONLY GET IF C14Q07=1 AND C14Q01>39

A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?

(328)

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO M14Q05**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO M14Q05**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO M14Q05**

M14Q04 – ONLY GET IF M14Q03=1

How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam? (329)

Read only if necessary:

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M14Q05 – ONLY GET IF C14Q07=1 AND C14Q01>39

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had prostate cancer? (330)

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Module 15: Colorectal Cancer Screening**M15Q01 – ONLY GET IF C14Q01>49**

A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit? (331)

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO M15Q03**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO M15Q03**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO M15Q03**

M15Q02 – ONLY GET IF M15Q01=1

How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test using a home kit? (332)

Read only if necessary:

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years)
5. 5 or more years ago
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

M15Q03 – ONLY GET IF C14Q01>49

Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams? (333)

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO SC01Q01**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO SC01Q01**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO SC01Q01**

M15Q04 – ONLY GET IF M15Q03=1

How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy? (334)

Read only if necessary:

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
4. Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)
5. 10 or more years ago
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

State Added 1: Immunization**SC01Q01 – ONLY GET IF C10Q01=2**

What is the main reason you didn't get a flu shot?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY

11. Didn't know I needed it
12. Doctor didn't recommend it
13. Didn't think of it / forgot / missed it
14. Tried to get a flu shot, but no flu shots were available
15. Tried to get a flu shot, but my doctor said I didn't need it
16. Didn't think it would work
17. Don't need a flu shot / not at risk / flu not serious
18. Shot could give me the flu / allergic reaction / other health problem
19. Doctor recommended against getting the shot / allergic to shot / medical reasons
20. Don't like shots or needles / don't want it
21. Other
77. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
99. REFUSED

SC01Q02

Have you ever had Chicken Pox?

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

State Added 2: Tobacco Indicators**SC02Q01**

In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional to get any kind of care for yourself?

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO SC02Q03**
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE – **SKIP TO SC02Q03**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO SC02Q03**

SC02Q02 – ONLY GET IF SC02Q01=1 AND C11Q03<3

In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking?

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

SC02Q03

Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home?

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE READ

1. Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home
2. Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times
3. Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home
4. There are no rules about smoking inside the home
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

SC02Q04A

In the following locations, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?

Restaurants...

1. All areas
2. Some areas
3. Not allowed at all
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

SC02Q04B

(In the following locations, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?)

Schools...

1. All areas
2. Some areas
3. Not allowed at all
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

SC02Q04C

(In the following locations, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?)

Day Care Centers...

1. All areas
2. Some areas
3. Not allowed at all
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

SC02Q04D

(In the following locations, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?)

Places of work or worksites...

1. All areas
2. Some areas
3. Not allowed at all
7. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

State Added 3: Racism

SC03Q01

Earlier you told me your race. Now I will ask you some questions about reactions to your race.

How do *other people* usually classify you in this country?
Would you say...

11. White
12. Black or African American
13. Hispanic or Latino
14. Asian
15. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
16. American Indian or Alaskan Native
17. Some other group
77. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

SC03Q02

How often do you think about your race?

Would you say...

11. Never
12. Once a year
13. Once a month
14. Once a week
15. Once a day
16. Once an hour
17. Constantly
77. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

Interviewer note: If a respondent cannot decide between two categories, check the response for the lower frequency. For example: if a respondent says that they think about their race between once a week and once a month, check "once a month" as the response.

SC03Q03 – ONLY GET IF C14Q08<4

Within the past 12 months at work, do you feel you were treated worse than, the same as, or better than people of other races?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY

1. Worse than other races
2. The same as other races
3. Better than other races
4. Worse than some races, better than others
5. Only encountered people of the same race
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

SC03Q04

Within the past 12 months when seeking health care, do you feel your experiences were worse than, the same as, or better than for people of other races?

1. Worse than other races
2. The same as other races
3. Better than other races
4. Worse than some races, better than others
5. Only encountered people of the same race
6. No health care in the past 12 months
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Interviewer Note: If the respondent indicates that they do not know about other people's experiences when seeking health care, say "This question is asking about your perceptions when seeking health care. It does not require specific knowledge about other people's experiences."

SC03Q05

Within the past 30 days, have you felt emotionally upset, for example angry, sad, or frustrated, as a result of how you were treated based on your race?

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

SC03Q06

Within the past 30 days, have you experienced any physical symptoms, for example, a headache, an upset stomach, tensing of your muscles, or a pounding heart, as a result of how you were treated based on your race?

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

State Added 4: Sexual Assault/Physical Violence

SC04Q01

Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about physical violence between adults. By this I mean situations in which a person hits, slaps, pushes, or otherwise hurts or strikes another person. This includes fights between friends or family members, physical or sexual assaults, and being hit by objects with weapons.

Within the past year, on any occasion were you hit, slapped, kicked, raped, or otherwise physically hurt by a spouse, partner, exspouse or partner, boyfriend, girlfriend or date?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO SC04Q03
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – SKIP TO SC04Q03
9. REFUSED – SKIP TO SC04Q03

SC04Q02 – ONLY GET IF SC04Q01=1

On the most recent occasion, where did the violence take place?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY

11. Your home
12. Someone else's home
13. Restaurant, bar or tavern
14. At work
15. At school
16. Outside on the street
17. Some other place
77. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

SC04Q03

Another form of violence which affects a person's physical and mental health is sexual victimization. To help determine the extent of the problem in South Carolina, we would like to ask you about unwanted sexual experiences that you may have had either as an adult or as a child. These experiences may have involved strangers or someone you know, such as a friend, date, spouse or intimate partner, or relative.

We are asking these questions to gain more accurate information about this important issue, since most statistics underestimate the problem. We realize that this is a sensitive topic and people may feel uncomfortable with these questions. Please remember that you may refuse to answer any question and that your responses are strictly confidential.

Although this is a very sensitive issue, it is important that we are clear about the definition that we are using for sex in the following questions, since there are many different ways of defining it. When we refer to sex in the following questions, we mean any type of intercourse or penetration.

Interviewer Note: If the respondent asks for further clarification, we are including vaginal, anal, and oral sex, as well as the insertion of fingers or any other type of object into a person's vagina or anus.

If respondent asks for clarification, examples of other nonconsensual situations would include alcohol/drug intoxication, being passed out, being too young, etc.

Has anyone ever had sex with you against your will or without your consent? This would include situations where verbal threats, coercion, physical force, or a weapon was used or you were not able to give consent for some reason.

1. Yes – **SKIP TO SC04Q05**
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

SC04Q04 – ONLY GET IF SC04Q03=1

Has anyone ever attempted to have sex with you against your will or without your consent, but intercourse/penetration did not occur? Again, this would include situations where verbal threats, coercion, physical force, or a weapon was used, or you were not able to give consent for some reason.

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO SC05Q01**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO SC05Q01**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO SC05Q01**

SC04Q05 – ONLY GET IF SC04Q03=1 OR SC04Q04=1

In the past 12 months, has anyone had or attempted to have sex with you against your will or without your consent?

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO SC05Q01**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO SC05Q01**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO SC05Q01**

SC04Q06 – ONLY GET IF SC04Q03=1 OR SC04Q04=1

The next question refers to the most recent time this happened to you during the past 12 months.

Did this most recent experience involve someone you know or a stranger?

1. Someone you know
2. A stranger
3. More than one person
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

State Added 5: Epilepsy and Seizure

SC05Q01

The next questions are about epilepsy and seizure.

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have a seizure disorder or epilepsy?

1. Yes
2. No – **SKIP TO CLOSING**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE – **SKIP TO CLOSING**
9. REFUSED – **SKIP TO CLOSING**

SC05Q02 – ONLY GET IF SC05Q01=1

Are you currently taking any medicine to control your seizure disorder or epilepsy?

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

SC05Q03 – ONLY GET IF SC05Q01=1

How many seizures have you had in the last three months?

Interviewer's Probe: Some people may call it "convulsion," "fit," "falling out spell," "episode," "attack," "drop attack," "staring spell," or "out-of-touch."

1. None
2. One
3. More than one
4. NO LONGER HAVE EPILEPSY OR SEIZURE DISORDER – **SKIP TO CLOSING**
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

SC05Q04 – ONLY GET IF SC05Q03<=4

During the past 30 days, to what extent has epilepsy or its treatment interfered with your normal activities like working, school, or socializing with family or friends? Would you say...

1. Not at all
2. Slightly
3. Moderately
4. Quite a bit
5. Extremely
7. DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

CLOSING

That's my last question. Everyone's answers will be combined to give us information about the health practices of people in this state. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation

References

American Heart Association website: <http://www.americanheart.org>.

CDC. <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.htm>.